Daily Report

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FBIS-EEU-90-115 *14 June 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

BULGARIA

Postelection Protests, Student Strikes Continue 1
Sofia, Ruse Protests Viewed *[DEMOKRATSIYA 13 Jun]* 1
Sofia Protest Snarls Traffic *[BTA]* 1
Rector Appeals to Strikers *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Veliko Turnovo Protests Continue *[DEMOKRATSIYA 13 Jun]* 2
Hunger Strike Reported in Yambol *[BTA]* 2
SDS Distances Itself From Uprisings *[BTA]* 3
TV Workers Join Sofia Protests *[BTA]* 3
Zhelev Addresses Crowds *[Sofia Radio]* 4
'Nationwide' Situation Viewed *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Public Council Urges 'Joint Action' *[BTA]* 5
Strike 'Leader' Addresses Public *[BTA]* 5
Further on Ruse, Varna, Vratsa Protests *[BTA]* 5
Situation in Sofia Normalizes, Students Talk *[Sofia Radio]* 6
Situation Said To Be 'Calm' *[Sofia Radio]* 6
Questions of Election Integrity Continue 7
SDS Claims Government Paid INFAS *[DEMOKRATSIYA 13 Jun]* 7
SDS Issues Declaration *[BTA]* 7
Aide to SDS' Zhelyu Comments *[Sofia Radio]* 7
Import of Goods Criticized *[DEMOKRATSIYA 13 Jun]* 8
DEMOKRATSIYA Alleges Dishonesty *[13 Jun]* 8
National Democrats: Vote 'Rigged' *[BTA]* 9
Ethnic Turks' Candidates Accused *[BTA]* 9
CEC Inviting Inquiries *[Sofia Radio]* 9
Observers Note 'Intimidation' *[BTA]* 10
Dzhurov Views Vote 'Free', 'Fair' *[BTA]* 10
Further Results Reported, Campaigning Continues 11
BSP Candidates Defeated in Sofia *[DEMOKRATSIYA 13 Jun]* 11
SDS Rallies, Lukanov Meets Voters *[Sofia Radio]* 11
Konstantinova Addresses SDS Rally *[Sofia Radio]* 11
Appeal for SDS Support Issued *[DEMOKRATSIYA 13 Jun]* 11
CEC Adopts Second Round Decisions *[Sofia Radio]* 12
Lukanov Interviewed on Post-Election Objectives *[VECHERNI NOVINI 7-8 June]* 12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Turnout in Assembly, Council Elections Outlined *[SVOBODNE SLOVO 11 Jun]* 14
Election Commission Briefed on Mandates *[CTK]* 14
Civic Forum Official Views Party's Future *[CTK]* 14
Social Democracy Chairman Holds News Conference *[CTK]* 14
CPCZ Executive Committee Debates Reorganization *[CTK]* 15
Bartoncik Suspended as People's Party Chairman *[CTK]* 15
Prosecutor on Bilak's Role in 1968 Invasion *[SVOBODNE SLOVO 5 Jun]* 15
Details of CSFR Military Budget Analyzed *[CTK]* 16
Creation of Scientific-Technical Union Described *[CTK]* 16
USSR Troops Withdraw From Bohemian Districts *[Prague Radio]* 16
Trade Relations, Debt With Cuba Discussed *[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 4 Jun]* 17
University Deplores Pullout of Cuban Students *[CTK]* 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

De Maiziere Notes 'Movement' in Soviet Thinking *[ADN]* 18
Asks for U.S. Investment *[ADN]* 18
Meckel Welcomes Gorbachev Alliance Proposal *[ADN]* 19
Views Future Security Arrangements *[ADN]* 19
Favors Slower Pace of Unification *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9-10 Jun]* 19
New SPD Chairman Calls for Second State Treaty *[ADN]* 19
Wuensche Works Out Draft for New Constitution *[Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG 10 Jun]* 20
Diestel Said To Increase Police Power *[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 11 Jun]* 20
Interior Ministry Rebuts Report *[ADN]* 20
Government Spokeswoman on Laender Law Approval *[Hamburg DPA]* 21
Gysi News Conference on PDS Assets *[ADN]* 21
Interflug, Condor Establish Joint Airline *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jun]* 21
New Daily in Dresden Published 11 Jun *[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 12 Jun]* ... 21

HUNGARY

Committee Hears Report on Soviet Withdrawal *[MTI]* 22
USSR's 'Restrictive' Trade Measure Explained *[NEPSZABADSAG 6 Jun]* 22
Parties Issue Group Statement on Trianon Treaty *[MAGYAR NEMZAT 2 Jun]* 22
Jeszenszky Briefs U.S., Canadian Journalists *[MTI]* 23
Goncz Discusses Joining Europe With Belgian King *[MTI]* 23
Jeszenszky, Eyskens Hold Talks *[MTI]* 24
Goncz: No Danger of Nationalism, Anti-Semitism *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 2 Jun]* 24
Interior Minister Announces Organizational Changes *[MTI]* 25
* MDF, SZDSZ Agree on Key Political Changes 25
* Significance Analyzed *[Lovas in MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 May]* 25
* Text of Agreement *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 May]* 26
* Constitutional Amendments *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 May]* 27

POLAND

Warsaw Pact 'Transitory Stage' for Security System *[Warsaw Radio]* 31
More on Government News Conference *[PAP]* 31
Jaruzelski Discusses EC With Spain's Gonzalez *[PAP]* 33
Views German Future, Gorbachev *[Madrid Radio]* 33
Gives News Conference *[PAP]* 33
Commentary on Moscow Warsaw Pact Meeting
[Markowski in ZOLNIERZ RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ 8-10 Jun] 34
Mazowiecki Addresses ILO Geneva Conference *[PAP]* 35
Meets Reporters *[PAP]* 37
Minister Kuron at ILO Conference *[PAP]* 37
Editorial on 'Solidarity' Logo Dispute *[Wolek in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 6 Jun]* 37
Walesa on Wujec, Michnik, Solidarity *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 7 Jun]* 38
Views 'Center Accord,' Presidency *[Warsaw Radio]* 39
Comments on Strike Settlement *[Warsaw Radio]* 39
Antinuclear Greens Picket French Embassy *[PAP]* 39

ROMANIA

Bucharest Demonstration, Police Action 13 Jun 40
AFP Reports Student, Worker 'Scuffles' 40
Demonstrators Force Way Back Into Square *[AFP]* 40
Demonstrators Reoccupy University Square *[Bucharest Radio]* 40
Demonstrators Set Fire to Police Headquarters *[AFP]* 40
Students, Police Clash; Army Guards Government *[Bucharest Radio]* 41
Campeanu Calls for End to Violence *[ROMPRES]* 41
AFP: 1 Killed, 33 Wounded 41
Iliescu Calls for End to 'Extremist' Actions *[Bucharest Radio]* 41
Iliescu Denounces Attempt To Overthrow Government *[AFP]* 41

Reportage on TV Station Attack *[Bucharest Radio]* 42
TV To Resume Broadcasting Soon *[Bucharest Radio]* 42
Further on TV Station 'Vandalism' *[Bucharest Radio]* 42
TV Broadcasts Resume *[ROMPRES]* 42
Iliescu Appeals for Support *[ROMPRES]* 43
Iliescu Calls on Nation To Thwart 'Coup' *[Bucharest Radio]* 43
Government Statement on 13 Jun Events *[ROMPRES]* 43
Citizens, Army Defend Government Building *[ROMPRES]* 43
Jiu Valley Miners Arrive 'To Restore Order' *[ROMPRES]* 44
Protestors Reportedly Carry Arms *[ROMPRES]* 44
ROMPRES Recounts Development of Clashes 44
Statistics on Dead, Wounded *[ROMPRES]* 45
Church, 21 December Group Appeal for Calm *[Bucharest Radio]* 45
Interior Ministry Still Under 'Attack' *[ROMPRES]* 45
Reports of Gunfire in Central Bucharest *[AFP]* 45
'Sporadic Firing,' Arrests *[Bucharest Radio]* 45
Bucharest Clashes, Gunfire Continue 14 Jun 46
3 People Said Killed; Gunfire at TV Station *[AFP]* 46
'Calm, Quiet' in Victory Square; Miners Arrive *[Bucharest Radio]* 46
Defense Ministry Troops Retake Interior Ministry *[Bucharest Radio]* 46
Iliescu Thanks Crowds for Defending Government *[Bucharest Radio]* 46
Latest Casualty Figures: 2 Dead, 152 Wounded *[ROMPRES]* 46
Iliescu Speech to Miners, Supporters *[Bucharest Radio]* 46
NSF Urges Fighting 'Fascist Elements' *[Bucharest Radio]* 47
Further on Miners Participation *[ROMPRES]* 48
Miners Representative: 'We Want Peace' *[ROMPRES]* 48
Campeanu Fears More Unrest, Blames Government *[ROMPRES]* 48
Government Communique on Police Intervention *[Bucharest Radio]* 48
Violence Reported in Victory Square *[Bucharest Radio]* 49
TV Station Under Army Control *[ROMPRES]* 49
Miners Control Situation in University Square *[ROMPRES]* 49
Free Press House Workers Demonstrate *[ROMPRES]* 50
Printers Refuse To Print Publications *[ROMPRES]* 50
Iliescu Victory Square Meeting Address *[Bucharest Radio]* 50
Wrap-up of 13-14 Jun Incidents *[AFP]* 51
Reaction to Demonstrations Reported 52
Peasants Party Statement *[ROMPRES]* 52
MDUR on 'Tragic Events' *[ROMPRES]* 52
HDFR Reaction *[MTI]* 53

YUGOSLAVIA

Crowds Demand Early Multiparty Serbian Elections 54
20,000 Assemble in Belgrade *[Belgrade Radio]* 54
Opposition Parties Address Crowd *[Ljubljana Radio]* 54
Deliver Petition to Assembly *[Ljubljana Radio]* 55
Demand 'Precise' Election Date *[TANJUG]* 55
'Several Thousand' Continue Protest *[TANJUG]* 55
Slogans Express Mood, Goals *[TANJUG]* 56
Crowd Marches to Assembly Building *[Ljubljana Radio]* 56
SPO, SNO 'Disagreement' Evident *[TANJUG]* 57
Police Reportedly Charge Crowd *[AFP]* 57
Protestors 'Ran Away' *[Belgrade Radio]* 57
People Were 'About To Disperse' *[Ljubljana Radio]* 57
Police Arrest, 'Beat Up' Demonstrators *[TANJUG]* 58
TANJUG Reports 'Energetic Action' 58
Official Statement on Dispersal *[TANJUG]* 59
POLITIKA Denounces Protest *[TANJUG]* 59
Striking Workers Block Foca Town Center *[TANJUG]* 59
State Presidency Discusses Foreign Policy *[TANJUG]* 60
Assembly Body on U.S. Congressmen's Visit *[BORBA 6 Jun]* 60

Postelection Protests, Student Strikes Continue

Sofia, Ruse Protests Viewed

AU1306132190 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun (page number not available)

[Krasimir Nikolov report: "Bulgaria Protests"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jun—At about 1630 [1330 GMT] several thousand students besieged the Bulgarian Television building to protest the information blackout. A declaration was handed in. It contained the demand that a representative of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] present results from the first round of the elections.

The SDS Coordination Council categorically protests any manipulations related to the transferring of votes in Komi Autonomous Socialist Republic to the Mikhaylovgrad and Vratsa constituencies, instead of the previously designated 70th Belogradchik constituency, where the chairman of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] is a candidate. The results in Komi were as follows: 4,197 votes for the SDS on the basis of the majority system, against 4,127 votes for the BSP, and 4,121 votes for the SDS as compared to 4,048 votes for the BSP, on the basis of the proportional system.

Ruse, 12 June—For two days already the citizens of Ruse have been awaiting election results in front of the SDS headquarters. There is much evidence concerning irregularities having been committed on election day. Article 51, paragraph 2 of the Elections Law has been violated in the 161st, 163d, and 215th polling stations of the 215th single-mandate constituency. Many young people were not allowed to vote in Kitanovo Village, Isperikh Municipality.

Mikhaylovgrad, 12 June—A wave of indignation engulfed the "red heart of Bulgaria," as some tried to describe the city. The stream of protests and declarations against directing the voting in the village on the BSP's advantage, and the manipulations and provocations of the red nomenklatura do not stop. There were cases of overt violence on the part of communists against SDS supporters. The claim that the elections were democratic was completely destroyed.

The Mayor of Dolno Belotintsi Village threatened that whoever votes for the SDS will not receive food at the village's public cafeteria.

Mrs. Lidiya Nakova from Gabrovnitsa Village was threatened with violence by the Communist Trifon Minkovski, because she had voted for the SDS.

At Govezhda and Glavanovtsi Villages the people were given sealed envelopes with red ballots.

Sofia Protest Snarls Traffic

AU1306153790 Sofia BTA in English 1410 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Obscure Protesters Block Traffic in Central Sofia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—A strange protest by an "Initiative Committee for Civil Disobedience," an organisation totally unknown until two days ago, has blocked since yesterday road traffic at two of Sofia's busiest junctions. With public transport services to and from three large residential estates (overall population: several hundred thousand) seriously disrupted, thousands of people were late for work this morning.

The "Civil Disobedience Committee" action actually blocked some of the places where the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) held its latest major campaign rally last Thursday [7 June]. The residents of the three worst affected boroughs will go to the polls on June 17 for a run-off general election.

The protesters in front of Sofia University and at Eagles Bridge, who number less than 50, deny that their action is initiated by the Union of Democratic Forces, although some of them wear blue arm-bands. They have barred the streets with park benches and concrete flower pots. From time to time they are joined by young people and children singing and chanting pro-opposition slogans.

Yesterday and today the most influential and popular SDS leaders talked on several occasions to the protesters and asked them to vacate the junctions so that traffic could be resumed. The students at the St. Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia, who declared a three-day sit-in yesterday demanding full publicity on electoral fraud in some constituencies, also appealed to the demonstrators to give up their protest.

Yesterday Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, minister of internal affairs, and Dr. Petur Beron of the SDS Coordinating Council tried in vain to persuade the protesters to end their action.

Today, when the SDS leader Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev and Prof. Dr. Elka Konstantinova, president of the Radical Democratic Party, came in front of the university and urged the people sitting on the carriageway to show sound reason and to leave the junction, they were accused by the demonstrators of having given up protests because "they had already been elected M.P.'s."

Later on the SDS Coordinating Council issued a statement insisting that public order, the citizens' peace and urban traffic should not be disturbed. The blocking of junctions and the nocturnal motorcades and horn honking were described as wrong. "This only incites the public against the SDS," the statement says.

The street protesters say that they side with the students. For their part, the students told the press that they have

nothing to do with the people blocking the streets and also called on them to remove the obstructions.

For a second day running, the police has been looking on impartially without interfering.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs warned today that the street protesters are infiltrated by anarchists and people with criminal records who pose as opposition supporters. There have been attempts, sometimes organised, to provoke clashes with the law-enforcement authorities, the spokesman said. He emphasized that the police expects "increasing public support" for the restoration of public order in Sofia.

At noon the "Initiative Committee for Civil Disobedience" issued a declaration saying that it emerged spontaneously "as a result of the obvious abuses and frauds in the June 10 elections."

The committee formulated its demands in the following terms:

"Publication of all documents and data received at the Central Electoral Commission, indicating abuses and frauds in the June 10 elections. Dissatisfaction with the statement by Minister of Internal Affairs Atanas Semerdzhiev and with the feature of the BSP daily DUMA about the rough conduct of the law and order authorities in front of Sofia University early in the morning of June 12. Looking into the reasons for that incident and identifying the culprits."

At 5:45 am on June 12 a bus, which carried policemen according to some eyewitnesses, dragged and injured a protester who tried to block its way in the junction in front of the university. The protest action in the area started several hours later.

Rector Appeals to Strikers

AU1306142990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] In connection with the occupation of the central building of Sofia University—the Rectorate—of St. Kliment Okhridski Sofia University by the Federation of the Independent Student Associations, a short while ago we received the following declaration from the university's rector:

The occupation of the building began on the evening of 11 June without any preliminary talks or meetings with the university administration. During the talks on that same evening, the representatives of the Federation declared that they have no demands of the university administration and that their claims are related to the work of the Central Election Commission [CEC].

We insisted that the Federation address its demands directly to the CEC and end the strike, which is causing great damage to the university, the declaration states.

First of all, the strike prevented the holding of the examination in the central building of the university, and thus the entire organization and normal conduct of the June examination session. Thus the successful completion of the 1989-90 academic year, and the timely beginning of the next academic year, were jeopardized.

Blocking the Rectorate building during the most active preparations for the candidate-student examinations has already created difficulties and threatens the entire examinations session.

Further on the declaration points out that at present it is impossible to pay the student grants in accordance with the monthly schedule, or the salaries of the professors and employees. The university's international relations have also been seriously disrupted, which not only undermines its prestige, but also causes a significant financial loss.

Very much concerned and alarmed with the consequences of the continuing strike, we appeal to our public to cooperate in stopping the occupation of the Rectorate so that Sofia University can resume its educational activity, which is of national importance.

The declaration is signed by Academician Nikola Popov, Rector of the University.

Veliko Turnovo Protests Continue

AU1306130790 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun (page number not available)

[BTA report: "Civil Disobedience"]

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, 12 Jun (BTA)—The incidents of civil disobedience, organized by local opposition, continued for the second straight day.

This evening at a rally of the SDS, additional data was presented about manipulating and rigging elections in the region's villages. It was pointed out that the government is not capable of preparing and conducting honest elections in the country. It was proposed that all SDS supporters throughout the country interrupt their work for one minute at 1945 [1645 GMT] on 15 June as a sign of their desire to see democracy prevail. Aleksandur Karakachanov, leader of the Green Party, spoke at the rally. He pointed out that any imprudent action on the part of the SDS could create the danger of a clash in the country, which is facing economic catastrophe. "We achieved a moral victory and in the second round we must prove that we can assume power without violence," the speaker said. Those words did not affect the position of the strikers. The disobedient actions continue.

Hunger Strike Reported in Yambol

AU1306165790 Sofia BTA in English 1542 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—Yesterday 30 young people went on a 24-hour-long hunger strike in the town of Yambol. The strike was declared at a protest rally. The young people spent the night and the day today in front of the building of the municipal council of the Bulgarian

Socialist Party and declared that their strike will go on for an unfixed period of time until "all election manipulations are made public." About 1,000 people supported them by signing their declaration.

A BTA reporter saw photographs taken on June 10—election day, in the village of Nedyalsko, Yambol District. The polling room is decorated with a red banner with a sickle-and-hammer emblem—a communist symbol. The polling booth which should guarantee secret balloting was actually part of the room surrounded by a screen whose height makes it possible for a standing man to see what is done in the "booth." A man is seen by it, who was said to be the mayor of the village.

SDS Distances Itself From Uprisings

AU1306164390 Sofia BTA in English
1528 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—The Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) distances itself from the civil disobedience drive. We are for civil protests, for supporting the strike of the students, but we are against any civil disobedience, Ivaylo Trifonov, member of the Coordinating Council of the SDS, told a BTA reporter.

The behavior of the people who hinder the traffic in the center of Sofia and in the centres of some other towns incites the public against the SDS, he said. Today the Coordinating Council expressed the unanimous opinion that the SDS opposes the civil disobedience.

The people who proclaimed themselves to be an initiative committee for civil disobedience are unknown to the SDS leadership.

Ivaylo Trifonov also announced that cars equipped with loudspeakers are running along the streets in Sofia but they do not belong to the SDS. The Ministry of the Interior has been informed accordingly and its representatives undertook to study the case. For two days a radio station that poses as a SDS radio station has been broadcasting appeals for civil disobedience and readiness for a strike.

In a declaration of the SDS it is stated that the radio station has nothing to do with the Union of Democratic Forces. It reminds that the SDS is for peaceful protests which would not lead to disturbance of peace.

Concerning the calls for civil disobedience the leader of the SDS, Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, stated that he would not rule out the possibility of these actions being a provocation.

The Coordinating Council of the SDS did not give any instructions for civil disobedience in any part of the country, Aleksandur Karakachanov, leader of the Green Party, stated in the town of Veliko Turnovo. He said that the rumors are a manipulation.

The civil disobedience declared by some citizens of Veliko Turnovo is their own initiative and they are just making use of the name of the SDS. According to Karakachanov the reports about the situation in Veliko Turnovo are exaggerated. The situation is calm there. About 30 people are on strike and they are blocking the traffic in the central parts of the town.

The responsibility for the consequences of the unlawful strike should be borne by certain individuals, Karakachanov underlined.

TV Workers Join Sofia Protests

AU1306170490 Sofia BTA in English
1603 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—Sofia university students continue their sit-in in protest against the election results announcement procedure. They stand by the demands they declared yesterday: that the mass media report electoral abuses and frauds.

Yesterday the students staged a protest in front of the headquarters of Bulgarian Television. They wanted TV time for a representative of the Association for Free Elections. They urged for the resignation of the television chief Mr. Pavel Pisarev, whom they accused of showing bias in favour of the BSP in the night after the elections.

The students issued a statement denying a Radio Sofia report yesterday which called them "a group of impostors who have occupied the university."

The Sofia students' demands were supported by their colleagues in Veliko Turnovo, Stara Zagora and Blagoevgrad. The students in Sofia and Veliko Turnovo distance themselves from the civil disobedience actions in their cities. University teachers have joined their demands that the news blackout be lifted. The university is blockaded and examinations are suspended.

The Sofia students today published a declaration insisting that the president of the republic, Mr. Petur Mladenov, commit himself to a statement about the exacerbation of the political situation in the country. They call on the Central Electoral Commission to make public the information about election irregularities and demand guarantees that the strikers will not be prosecuted.

The students' demands were supported today by the Social Democratic Party (Non-Marxists), the Alternative Socialist Party, the Radical Democratic Party and the Podkrepa Labour Confederation.

Employees of the Bulgarian Television have also protested against its failure to cover the nasty facts accompanying the June 10 elections. The Union of TV Workers has issued a declaration urging the publication of these facts. The television chief Mr. Pavel Pisarev is blamed for the suppression of these facts, which led to political tensions. Television employees join the students' demands for Mr. Pisarev's resignation.

The declaration says further on that the agreement not to conduct surveys and projections about the election results has been violated. The TV workers take exception to the West German polling organisation INFAS, "whose dubious projections have been an obsession for Bulgarians for a third day now." They say that the non-partisan television, financed by the state budget, paid the services of INFAS and thus assumed some extrinsic functions.

The management of the St. Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia has called on the public to help end the occupation of the university building in central Sofia. A declaration signed by the Rector Academician Nikola Popov says that the students' strike had been declared without the knowledge of the management which insisted that the students call it off.

The management emphasizes that the strike obstructs the June term of examinations, the entrance examinations and the university's international contacts.

University teachers and employees have sided with the students. Signatures are being collected in support of the students' action.

Zhelev Addresses Crowds

AU1306172590 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Perhaps the city traffic in Sofia will return to normal tomorrow. All Sofia citizens know about the traffic problems resulting from stopped traffic at Eagles' Bridge and near the university. As you know, traffic was blocked because of the actions of an initiative committee for civil disobedience, and we have already informed you these actions have nothing to do with the SDS.

Our colleague Nikolay Lasovski telephoned three minutes ago to report on an appeal from Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the SDS Coordination Committee, who spoke to the crowds of people blocking city traffic. They immediately responded to his appeal by beginning to remove the accumulated railings, booths, and other metal constructions.

Greeted with ovations by the numerous people, Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev answered many questions related to the results of the first round of elections and to the forthcoming second round. He briefly explained the political meaning of the actions the citizens adopted, stressing such actions do not contribute to the SDS' success in the elections.

Let us hope that within a few hours, Ruski and Tolbukhin Avenues will be promptly cleared and open to the city transport traffic.

'Nationwide' Situation Viewed

AU1306193090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Local correspondents' reports on situation in several Bulgarian towns—read by announcer]

[Text] This is what our correspondents reported to us concerning the situation nationwide following the first round of elections.

In Pleven and Pleven Municipality the situation is calm. The city transportation system is operating normally. No disruptions of public order have been observed. Our correspondent Tsvetan Kochev reports that as of today at noon, a strike of six young men from a petrochemical plant, from the [word indistinct] plant, and from the Georgi Kirkov Plant has started.

No disruption of public order is reported from Mikhaylovgrad. The situation in the municipalities of Turgovishte, Popovo, Omurtag, Antonovo, and [name of place indistinct] remains calm. No disruptions of public order have been observed in these places.

Several protest demonstrations took place in Varna today. In front of the SDS building and on 9 September Square people collected over 8,000 signatures in support of the students' strike at Sofia University and in protest against the preliminary manipulation of elections, as they said.

The people collecting signatures support a demand for the resignation of Petur Mladenov and Andrey Lukanov, our correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov reported.

The second demonstration our correspondent informed us about in Varna is a hunger strike in front of the SDS building initiated by 11 supporters of the SDS.

The third action is a motorcade organized in various Varna municipalities during which SDS supporters canvassed the passing pedestrians urging them to vote for the opposition in the forthcoming election round.

In Kyustendil the working day is proceeding normally.

In the Blagoevgrad area the common opinion prevails, that despite minor omissions observed in some polling stations, the elections have proceeded in good order. People are conscientiously tending their work in all settlements of the Blagoevgrad Municipality.

The political passions and debates about the results of the first election round in the settlements of our largest thermoelectric-power industrial center—Maritsa East—already gave way to the dialogue in which common sense and the striving to resolve the urgent economic problems prevails.

In Vidin, Belogradchik, Kula, and their neighboring municipalities the situation is calm.

A motorcade of 50 cars, with Sofia registration plates, decorated with blue banners and posters, arrived in Pazardzhik. As we already reported, they came to support the Pazardhik SDS members and supporters in their protest against the elections on 10 June in which the candidates Stoyan Ganev on the SDS ticket and Doctor Petur Nikolakov on the BSP ticket took part, our correspondent Zdravka Mileva reported.

Correspondent Georgi Stalev reports that today at about 1100 in front of the (?Plovdiv) City Theater, students from the Higher Pedagogical Institute began a peaceful demonstration in support of their colleagues from Sofia University. The demonstration does not disrupt the normal pace of life in the city. Actors from the local music theater also joined in the demonstration.

In Vratsa the local SDS Coordination Committee has organized a rally and march along the main street of the city, which has been going on for two nights already, our correspondent Veselin Angelov reports. The participants were urged not to shout insulting slogans and not to heckle other citizens who do not share their ideas. The marching column stopped at the local Municipal People's Council building chanting: Resignation!

The forthcoming publication of an opposition weekly was announced at the rally and subscriptions for it were collected.

The situation in Gabrovo is described as normal, without any disruptions of normal life pace.

In Ruse, new actions were adopted in response to the civil disobedience campaign organized by the local SDS Coordination Council throughout the afternoon.

After a sit-in and demonstrations of SDS supporters, a concert- rally was organized at which, along with the shows of various rock groups, representatives of various political forces from the SDS coalition spoke. Up to this moment, however, the civil disobdience actions of Ruse citizens did not transgress the limits of tolerance. No excesses and clashes have been reported.

Public Council Urges 'Joint Action'

AU1306195590 Sofia BTA in English
1736 GMT 13 Jun 90

["'Mini-Roundtable Table' urges BSP, SDS to Joint Action"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—The Independent Public Council for the Prevention of Violence in Political and Public Life has voiced concern over the escalation of political confrontation and division, over the growth of civil disobedience leading to a violation of public order and citizens rights in the capital and other cities in the country.

The council has published a declaration warning that tensions might escalate and lead to mass riots and thus impede and halt the democratic processes, reverse the country's progress and discredit it in the eyes of the world.

The council is an authoritative public body comprised of representatives of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, the Union of Democratic Forces, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Movement for Rights and Freedoms, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, the Chief Mufti's Office of Muslims in Bulgaria and many other political parties and public organisations. The public council calls on the leaderships of the BSP and the SDS to take joint action for a normalization of the situation in the country, for a peaceful conduct of the second round of voting.

Strike 'Leader' Addresses Public

AU1306195790 Sofia BTA in English
1838 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—"We are the sand in the well-oiled communist brain-wash machine," said the leader of the strike committee of the Sofia University students, whose sit-in went into its third day today. This evening the strike committee leader addressed the members of the public gathered at the university and asked them not to blame the students: "What matters today is to be citizens rather than university degree holders. We stand by the cause which you failed to defend in 1968 after the Prague spring." "We are with you," the multitude responded. Many of the people could have been the students' parents.

The strike committee reiterated its demands, which were made public earlier in the day. They again called into question the published election results. The students are not backed by any political force. They intend to stay inside the university until their demands are met. Their latest declaration is addressed to the chairman of the Central Electoral Commission. They insist that their representatives be included in all constituency electoral commissions for the second round of voting.

The students demands have been supported by the Independent Association for the Protection of Human Rights. The students believe that honesty and freedom are nonpartisan concepts and therefore expect support from the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party as well.

Further on Ruse, Varna, Vratsa Protests

AU1306195190 Sofia BTA in English
1842 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Violations and Protests"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA)—The mounting political tensions in the city of Ruse today led to the declaration of civil disobedience. A protest demonstration supported the actions in Sofia and in other Bulgarian cities.

The United Opposition Club and the local branches of the Union of Democratic Forces, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Liberal Democratic Party launched a sign-in for the resignation of the president, the government and the chairman of the Television Committee.

The people attending an opposition rally in Vratsa today chanted anti-communist slogans and urged for a disclosure of electoral abuses and frauds.

Protesters in Varna today raised a slogan saying "Varna: A Zone Free of Communism," and collected signatures in support of the striking students in Sofia.

A note was found in the Vratsa Town Polyclinic saying that a bomb had been planted in the building. The note was signed "SDS." The police reacted promptly but found no explosive device on the premises.

A similar false alarm was sounded in another hospital in the town of Shumen.

Situation in Sofia Normalizes, Students Talk

AU1406102890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] We toured Sofia's streets, and can report that the streets are clear and the city transportation network is functioning normally. Naturally, the situation in front of the headquarters of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] on Rakovski Street is more lively, however, even there, traffic is moving freely.

In front of the National Assembly there is calm and order, however, students and young people still are conducting a sit-in in front of the university, where two groups are seated on the street between the lanes, and on the sidewalk. Nevertheless, one can hear still here pleasant and calm music there.

Our reporter Svetlana Dicheva just returned from Sofia University and she reports:

[Dicheva] I talked with Deputy Rector of the University Panayot Donchev and Marin Bozhkov, coordinator of the strike committee. What is the rector's proposal?

[Begin Donchev recording] The rector proposes to present the claims and protests of the students directly to the Central Election Commission. He proposes that he, himself, I, and two representatives of the strike committee go to Zhivko Stalev, chairman of the Central Election Commission, and brief him on the demands, or rather, the students should brief him. If he can respond to the claims immediately, the issue could be resolved directly. If he needs time—an hour or two—we could return and hear his answer then. This is our proposal. [end recording]

[Dicheva] Does the Strike Committee accept the proposal?

[Begin Bozhkov recording] The strike committee just held a meeting and, in principle, it accepts the rector's proposal. However, we want to insert the following corrections: We cannot commit ourselves to any policy statement on strikes. This will depend solely on the Central Election Commission. If it uses the mass media to present clearer and more objective information about the violations that have been committed, and announces the results of the investigation of those violations, and if the information blackout that surrounds the student strike is lifted and reliable information is published, then the rector's proposal will fulfill its purpose. [end recording]

Situation Said To Be 'Calm'

AU1406103690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The fourth day following the elections, the situation in Silistra, Dulovo, Tutrakan, and the other municipalities of Razgrad Oblast is calm. The city transportation system is functioning normally. Work in the industrial enterprises has not been interrupted. Life is normal in all settlements. People are making efforts to eliminate the results of the natural calamities and implement actions to answer the pressing economic tasks in a timely fashion.

In Chirpan, Radnevo, and Gulubovo political passions have cooled, down, and prudence prevails in the dialogues.

In Khaskovo the situation is calm. There are no events which could disrupt the normal flow of bus traffic or the activities of economic enterprises.

Following the mass rally of the SDS in Pleven yesterday, young people with blue flags blocked traffic in the center of the city. This action did not continue long. It was denounced by the SDS leadership and the citizens. After being prompted by law-and-order organs, the youth left the road and the flow of traffic was restored. The situation is calm and there have been no violations of public order. The industrial enterprises are functioning normally.

The situation in Shumen is calm following the end of the student strike held at the Higher Pedagogical Institute strike to support their fellow students in Sofia. Conditions of permanent contact between themselves and the institute administration have been ensured.

The situation in Stara Zagora higher educational establishments is calm. Examinations are taking place according to schedule. [passage omitted]

The rectors of Blagoevgrad's Higher Pedagogical Institute and Svishtov Higher Finance-Economic Institute report that students in their establishments are not striking, and that examinations and studies are continuing normally.

Questions of Election Integrity Continue

SDS Claims Government Paid INFAS

AU1306130590 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun (page number not available)

[Plamen Darakchiev article: "300,000 Dollars?"]

[Text] The Coordination Council of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] has received additional information, which shows that the dollars paid to the INFAS company have come from the government headed by Andrey Lukanov, candidate for the Grand National Assembly. Thus the governing party, through its government, has violated, for who knows how long, the national agreement concerning a peaceful transition to democracy. Article 7 of this agreement literally reads: "The possibility of state organs abusing their power in favor of a certain party should be prevented." Thus the Bulgarian Communist Party lied not only to the SDS, but also to the other political forces which signed the agreement.

Yesterday afternoon it became clear why Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the SDS Coordination Council, did not get time on the air at a moment when political tension in Sofia and other cities was rising. The explanation is very simple and comes down to the so-called five-point star (direct telephone connection), through which two Communists, Petur Mladenov, chairman (president) of the Republic, and Pavel Pisarev, the chief of the "neutral" Bulgarian television station, talk to each other very often.

SDS Issues Declaration

AU1306170690 Sofia BTA in English 1611 GMT 13 Jun 90

["SDS Sees Abuses Before and During the Poll"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—"We declare that we will achieve a just remedy for all violations of the law during the elections," says a declaration which the Opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) circulated today. The document analyses the irregularities committed before and during the June 10 elections.

According to the SDS Coordinating Council, polling day saw a number of gross violations: There was canvassing for the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party], which went on even in the polling stations themselves, at some places the secrecy of the ballot was not observed, and blue ballot-papers were unavailable for some time in the polling booths in many polling stations, voters were allowed to cast their ballot on presentation of invalid passports and driving licences.

The declaration says that the BSP used the entire political, economic and administrative power of the state for its campaign. The SDS platform was misrepresented. The Bulgarian population was threatened that if the SDS comes to power, its condition will deteriorate.

The arrangements for the poll were largely inadequate: The amounts of blue ballot-papers required by the law were not distributed in time, while at the same time BSP activists handed out red ballot-papers to the voters and did not just canvass them but threatened them, too.

The SDS believes that the responsibility for all that rests entirely with the government which, under the agreement signed on March 12, 1990, was supposed to secure equal opportunities to all political forces and to prevent the use of state structures for the benefit of any party.

There are also facts showing that some vote count reports are dishonest, the declaration says. This is suggested by the delay in the announcement of the results and by their discrepancy and inaccuracy.

Aide to SDS' Zhelyu Comments

AU1406095590 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Statement by Ivaylo [second name indistinct], political aide to Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the SDS Coordination Council—recorded]

[Text] I have been authorized to announce the following. Yesterday, in two declarations, the SDS Coordination Council clearly and precisely outlined the forms of protests which we called upon the Bulgarian public to use. Those are forms of protest against the manipulation and rigging of election results in separate regions of the country. Those forms of protest must fully conform with the spirit of the country's laws, and public order must be observed fully.

Yesterday, with the personal participation of Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, the barricades in Sofia in front of the Rectorate and at Eagles Bridge were removed.

We received information that today people from whom we clearly dissociate ourselves are again trying to interrupt citywide transportation. We appeal to our supporters and the citizens of Sofia to oppose those groups with which the SDS has nothing in common.

Voluntarily or involuntarily those people serve the nomenklatura and the forces that are not interested in protecting public order but that want to shift the responsibility for the chaos and disorder to the SDS. Our position is clear and categorical: We appeal to the law and order organs to implement their legal functions.

In addition, I have been authorized to protest against the manipulation of the election studio of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, which announced yesterday an election victory of the ruling party. As long as there are no final results, and the second round has not taken place, we consider this a crude manipulation of the public awareness.

Import of Goods Criticized

AU1306132590 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 90 (page number not available)

[Georgi Lazarov article: "Who Will Believe the 'Boy Who Cried Wolf'?"]

[Text] For many long years the basic raw and other materials needing in the food and tobacco, timber-processing, pharmaceutical, and chemical industries, and a large part of the feed for farm animals (all products of which Bulgaria was at one time an exporter), have been almost entirely imported from abroad and paid for in hard currency.

This required a weekly expenditure of several million dollars, because this relates to the import of raw materials required for the production of essential consumer goods, such as meat, milk, eggs, and bread (several hundred thousand ton of yeast annually), laundry detergents, printing inks, and medicines.

On 29 March the chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank sent a telex to all the foreign creditor banks stating that all payments to foreign creditors were being suspended until 30 June 1990.

However, during this period A. Lukanov is approving a list (of which the editors have a photocopy) for the import of goods comprising the most basic raw and other materials, for which letters of credit have to be opened. For example, it would be interesting to know why olive oil has been imported from Yugoslavia (at two-and-a-half leva per liter) and how it will be paid for.

It is clear that the situation had to be resolved before the elections. The question is which bank supplied the credit, and at what price (at what interest rate)? And afterward, who will pay, who will help us? Which Western bank will issue a loan to a communist government which has proven its total incompetence over the past 45 years, especially on economic issues?

Now everything which is exported goes to repay our loans. For the new payments we are taking out new loans, but in the case of certain payments for the current import of goods, the dollars which we send abroad are being collected by foreign banks to repay the debt, while the goods remain unpaid for. Who will cope with all of this, and how? Will it be those people in whom the whole world no longer has any faith?

DEMOKRATSIYA Alleges Dishonesty

AU1306141790 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 90 (page number not available)

[Yordan Vasilev article: "The Taste of Victory"]

[Text] Sofia is excited, the country is alarmed.

We are experiencing historic moments, and the people want to know everything. For almost two days they have been fed with sugar-coated pieces of news instead of the truth. Their indignation is quite justified. Especially excited are the students, and young people in general. There are many reasons for this.

I must state this clearly and plainly: The election results announced so far, as well as information received from many districts, show that the ruling party has done everything possible to mislead or, to use a more fancy term, manipulate the awareness of the population, especially of the elderly people in the villages.

The rumors concerning the forthcoming cancellation of pensions if and when the SDS was to win have penetrated everywhere. This indicates that they were not spread by a few enterprising individuals. This blatant lie was fabricated from a central source, and is being disseminated in an organized manner. The responsibility for such illegal acts falls on the ruling party and its widespread apparatus, which also makes use of state servants.

We can state without hesitation that during the campaign period the elections were manipulated.

There are districts where the situation became even worse on 10 June, the very day of the elections. In these districts the elections cannot be acknowledged to have proceeded normally, and there must be new voting. The people are alert and will not accept being deluded. The SDS leadership made strong protests and submitted the necessary materials. However, without the support of the population, no public force can win success. Therefore, every millimeter of progress toward democracy is an achievement for our people.

"But to what victory are you referring in the headline?" you will ask me.

"The victory of democracy," I answer.

This victory is a historic step. After decades of dictatorship, after the accumulated monstrous blanket of fear, our people succeeded through the election of its own representatives in the National Assembly. This is the first, and truly giant stride toward people's power.

However, the victory has another, purely practical side. The SDS, the united popular opposition, has already ensured that it has a decisive say, because even now, before the second round, it has more than 33 percent of the votes. This means that no text for a constitution can be approved without the agreement of all its elected members.

The sweet taste of this victory is provided by the honor won of true trust—without the force of authority, without threats, and without pressure. Pure, truly popular trust. It is the joy of being one of the multitude which are now filling the streets of the capital and the large towns. This shivery feeling of mutual trust is the unfathomable pleasure of freedom.

What taste does victory have for those who proclaim their numerical superiority? It seems to me that it is the

foretaste of an early defeat. In parliament, the majority will be completely dependent on the opposition and its will.

Nonetheless, Bulgaria is one of the few countries in Europe which has not immediately said "no" to communism. Why is this so? Look for the answer in the frightened eyes of the old men and women in the villages, to whom the red ballot paper was given out instead of the ballot of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. Look for the answer in the hearts, filled with indifference, of those living in bachelor apartments in the towns—the peasants of yesterday, separated from the roots and confused in the face of the new changes. Ask those who know only one weapon for political struggle, namely threats: Do you not spare a thought for the future of your own people?

The coming months of serious economic crisis and empty shops will provide the answer.

National Democrats: Vote 'Rigged'

AU1306164990 Sofia BTA in English 1535 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—A protest drive of a few supporters of the Bulgarian National Democratic party took place in front of the building of the National Assembly today.

The chairman of the party, Dr. Ivan Georgiev, stated before the BTA that the party is protesting because the elections were manipulated and rigged and that it had informed the Central Electoral Commission accordingly.

He attacked the Movement for Rights and Freedoms which, according to the leader of the National Radicals [as received], was anti-constitutional and illegal. In Ivan Georgiev's view the movement "was set up by the Communists for the purpose of retaining power."

In this connection it was reminded that two days before the elections the leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms, Akhmed Dogan, accused the Bulgarian Communist Party of "pursuing decades-long assimilation policy with regard to the minorities in Bulgaria" and stated that his organization would never cooperate with the Bulgarian Socialist Party because of considerations of principle and tactics.

According to the data released so far by the Central Electoral Commission the Bulgarian National Radical party got 0.1 per cent of the votes in Sofia.

Ethnic Turks' Candidates Accused

AU1306173290 Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 90

["National Interests Defence Committee Protests"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jun (BTA)—The Nationwide Committee for Defence of National Interests today declared a token strike and demanded an investigation into an alleged involvement of the parliamentary election candidates of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms in the nationalist Turkish movements in Bulgaria prior to January 1990.

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms is an ethnic Turks' organisation which has already returned nine candidates to the Grand National Assembly and may expect to win another 10 or 12 seats.

The Nationwide Committee for Defence of National Interests insists that the public be given an explanation why the Movement for Rights and Freedoms was granted the status of a party. The Movement was previously known as "Movement for the Protection of the Rights and Freedoms of Turks and Muslims Resident in Bulgaria." The National Interests Defence Committee describes the movement in a declaration as a "de facto a political organisation on a religious and ethnic basis, which contravenes the Constitution of Bulgaria."

The committee insists furthermore on a disclosure of the electoral abuses and frauds in the constituencies of Khaskovo, Razgrad and Shumen, areas with compact ethnic Turkish populations, where the Movement for Rights and Freedoms might have collected between 75 and 82 per cent of the vote.

CEC Inviting Inquiries

AU1406084690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Zlatina Georgieva report from the National Assembly, where the Central Election Commission is working—live]

[Text] [Georgieva] Again we are with Dimitur Popov, secretary of the Central Election Commission [CEC], who will make two important announcements. The first is related to the conduct of the elections, and the second—to violations committed during the elections.

[Popov] The CEC informs the candidates for people's deputies, who will take part in the second round of the Grand National Assembly elections, and whose names have been published, that if any of them do not wish to participate in the second round and withdraws from the elections, he must state so in writing to the district's election commission, which must then inform the CEC. This must be done today, 14 June, by the end of the day.

The second announcement is related to violations committed during the Grand National Assembly elections. All persons, parties, citizens, voters, who have established violations during the first round of the Grand National Assembly elections, must report in writing about this to the CEC, and add evidence which will support their report, complaint or expose. The same applies to the second round of the elections. The CEC works in the National Assembly building.

[Georgieva] The commission continues its work. I understand that a meeting begins in a few moments. What will the topic be?

[Popov] The meeting will deal with the most important topic—the results of the multiple-mandate constituencies, in other words, the results of the voting on the basis of the proportional system.

Observers Note 'Intimidation'

AU1406083690 Sofia BTA in English 0804 GMT 14 Jun 90

["Observers See No Reason For Election Cancellation But Want Investigation Of Abuses"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA)—There were incidents on polling day which can be regarded as overt intimidation, says a preliminary statement on behalf of an international delegation, organized jointly by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and by the National Republican Institute for International Affairs.

The delegation did not observe intimidation of a character that would warrant a cancellation of the elections nationwide. Still, the guests believe that inquiries should be conducted to determine whether the irregularities in individual districts affect the results.

The delegation, comprising 60 observers from 23 countries, visited 350 polling districts. Their observations started more than two months ago and are still going on. The observers say there was too little time to prepare for the elections and that democratic traditions are too frail in Bulgaria. They noticed some obstacles in the time leading up to the elections arising from the uneven distribution of funds among the different parties, from improper administrative procedures, etc.

The observers point out that not enough had been done to overcome the 45-year-long "brutal communist rule and the lack of political culture conducive to a free choice in the rural regions." On the whole, however, despite the campaign problems, all major parties have had an opportunity to get their messages across to the public, mainly through the state-run television.

The elections showed that Bulgaria is already a very different country from what it was before November 10, 1989, the members of the delegation believe. In their view the unfavorable situation in which fear is still a factor is no reason to cancel the elections. This, however, implies that the Government faces the serious task to allay that fear so that no doubt would linger that future elections will be decided by fully informed voters, free to vote with their conscience.

The statement emphasizes further on that the incumbent Government bears the responsibility for an investigation of all allegations of abuses which have been reported. It must categorically and broadly dispel the widespread fear that repressive action will be taken against opposition activists or voters. "We believe it is part of our role here to continue the observation during the post-election period," the observers say.

In conclusion they express the hope that Bulgaria, which has long been isolated from the international community and has not always been treated well by its neighbors, will find its democratic future. The observers hope that all major parties will categorically manifest as soon as possible their intention to cooperate in the further promotion of the democratic institutions in this country, and the local elections planned for the end of this year will give Bulgaria a chance to demonstrate that political pluralism can be a reality for a society in a transition.

Dzhurov Views Vote 'Free', 'Fair'

AU1406084190 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 14 Jun 90

["Dzhurov Believes Elections Were Free and Fair"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA)—"These were free and fair elections, and it was only natural that the winner was the political force which was closer to the aspirations and woes of the Bulgarian people," says Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, in an interview for the DUMA daily. General Dzhurov is assumed to have been one of the key figures in the overthrow of Todor Zhivkov on November 10, 1989. According to pre-election opinion polls, he had the highest approval rating among political leaders in Bulgaria. However, running for Parliament as a candidate of the BSP in the same single-member constituency as the literary critic Mr Yordan Vasilev, editor-in- chief of the opposition DEMOKRATSIYA daily, General Dzhurov polled 42 percent of the vote as much as his SDS opponent, and they will contest the seat in a second ballot on June 17.

General Dzhurov says in his interview that the BSP wins the elections because it "underwent a profound and positive change" during the last six months. The party had revived to democratic life and a lot of young people had joined it. The General believes that the voters appreciated the BSP new reference points: parliamentary democracy, socially oriented market economy, universal human values.

Asked about his view of the protests here over the last few days, General Dobri Dzhurov describes them as a dishonest way to mislead the people and as inconsistent with the interests of the country.

"I would like our opposition to accept the outstretched hand," General Dzhurov says. In his view, irrespective of the second round results, the BSP will be the leading political force in the new Parliament and the opposition should face up to this fact maturely and responsibly.

Further Results Reported, Campaigning Continues

BSP Candidates Defeated in Sofia

AU1306150490 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun (page number not available)

[Surnitsa Karamikhova report: "The False Colossus"]

[Text] Already in the first round of the elections two leading ideologists of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]—Stefan Prodev and Professor Chavdar Kyuranov convincingly collapsed. Aleksandur Karakachanov won in the 180th Sofia constituency, Serdika, and Ventseslav Dimitrov, candidate of economy, won in the 184th Sofia constituency, Lozenets. Each of the two candidates of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] received about 7,000 votes more than their competitors- ocialists. More than 55 percent of the voters showed their confidence in the two SDS candidates.

Yesterday, in the presence of representatives of all political forces in Lozenets, Ventseslav Dimitrov was officially handed the certificate of a National Assembly member. Covered with flowers, he said: "In our district there is a strong nomenklatura and there are apartment blocks of employees of the Safety and Protection Administration and active fighters against fascism and capitalism. However it turned out that the cultural level of the people is a much more important factor. It is interesting how many of them voted with the small blue ballot [SDS ballot] instead of with the big red one [BSP ballot]. Now I feel that not just the majority, but all people in Lozenets are behind me."

SDS Rallies, Lukanov Meets Voters

AU1306203390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Our correspondent Tsvetan Tachev reports that the SDS held a rally of many thousands in the town this evening. Speeches were made by Ventsislav Dimitrov, Stefan Gaytandzhiev, Dr. Aleksandur Aleksandrov, and others. Critical comments were made regarding Andrey Lukanov and his government.

Valery [name indistinct] of France, a neutral observer of the Bulgarian election, was greeted by those attending the rally.

An official declaration was also read which was adopted by the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] on 12 June and calls upon the Allied Agrarians to vote for the SDS and Nikola Petkov BZNS candidates in the second round of the elections.

Andrey Lukanov also held a meeting with the voters of his constituency, the 52d Pleven Constituency. He made an analysis of the first round of the elections and stressed that they were held in a free and calm atmosphere of mutual respect between the political forces.

A representative of the Rights and Freedoms Movement congratulated the prime minister and told him that in Pleven the Bulgarians and Turks will not be divided on the second election day.

Andrey Lukanov answered many questions from the citizens. He said that his postponed debate with Stefan Gaytandzhiev would be held soon at the town's radio center, so the maximum number of people could attend.

Konstantinova Addresses SDS Rally

AU1306205190 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] We are reporting on a rally in Stara Zagora, where the SDS organized a protest rally on the results of the elections, which are reported with great delays. The rally was opened by Elka Konstantinova, member of the SDS Coordination Council and candidate for a deputy's seat at the Grand National Assembly from the Stara Zagora No. 158 Constituency. She reportedly announced that the SDS has in its possession materials concerning falsifications committed during the elections.

She insisted that SDS supporters should participate in the second election round and that they should conduct their worthy and honest struggle to a successful end.

Appeal for SDS Support Issued

AU1306155790 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 90 (page number not available)

[Unattributed report: "To You, Men and Women of Bulgaria"]

[Text] We call upon you—men and women of Bulgaria; you—activists and members of the SDS; you—activists and members of the "Nikola Petkov" Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the "Aleksandur Stamboliyski" Agrarian Union; and our brothers and sisters from the villages.

Do not fear the communists, they cannot kill you any more, maltreat you, or throw you into prison; even if they appear in some places with tanks and armored cars, they will not dare to fire upon you!

Do not be afraid of the mayors either, who pretend to be all-powerful; they can no longer deprive you of your rights or your pensions.

For this reason, we address a new appeal to you.

Think calmly and decide wisely. Your two agrarian unions are combining their efforts in your name. The SDS has fought for your interests from the very day of its foundation. We all want happiness for the farmer and his family, that he should live in prosperous, modern conditions, like all the farmers of Europe. We want his work to be made lighter with the aid of the latest equipment, we want him to be productive, and not a slave. We want

him to work for himself, not for the communist bureaucracy. Nothing must be taken away from him, and everything must be given to him.

Brother Peasants, do not believe in the Communists' lies!

Do not hand over your own future and that of your children!

Do not permit the communists access to your aged parents, do not permit them, with lies and threats, to thrust the red ballot paper into their hands and to force your parents to vote for them!

It is not true that the land will be returned to you by force and that you will be compelled to deliver quotas from your produce, that you will become servants and apprentices of the landowners, and that you will pay for all medical aid.

In their moral degradation, the agitators of the ruling party have reached the point of using theft as an argument, saying that real communism permitted you to steal freely from the farms, while the democratic regime will not allow you to do so!

Do not believe the communists either when they mislead you by saying that your supplementary pensions or social allowances will be taken away from you, or your right to personal use of your small piece of land!

When they promise to supply you with animal feed, building materials, piglets and chicks for rearing, do not believe them either! The 10-decare plots for private use are another regular deception of theirs—they confiscate your fathers' property to give it to you!

Do not connect the sacrifices made at one time by your families for the communist idea with real communist power and the present parasitic nomenklatura, do not let the mayors and party secretaries trick you with honeyed demagogic words, do not accept either their honey or their sting!

Mothers and fathers of the Bulgarian countryside, vote in the second round of elections for a Grand National Assembly, for yourselves, your children, and grandchildren, for your old strong agrarian unions, using the two blue ballot papers of the SDS!

CEC Adopts Second Round Decisions

AU1406071990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Lili Yancheva report from the National Assembly—live]

[Text] [Yancheva] As you already know, the final results of the Grand National Assembly elections will be announced this afternoon. However, as you know, a second round will take place on Sunday, 17 June. Central Election Commission [CEC] Secretary Dimitur Popov is standing next to me. He will report some of the commission's most recent decisions, related to the second round of the elections.

[Popov] The CEC informs the citizens that as of now, the second round of the Grand National Assembly elections will take place on Sunday, 17 June 1990.

Instructions have been issued to prepare and publish new voters lists. This applies to the constituencies in which there will be a second round. Those lists will be prepared on the basis of the first round lists. However, the names of the persons who have voted in the first round with special permits will be struck off the lists and included in the original voters' lists, prepared on the basis of permanent residence, where their names originally appeared.

No permits to vote in different polling stations will be issued for the second round. The persons who have voted in the first round only on the basis of their passport and residence registration must be included in the second round lists.

There will be no second round abroad, or on the vessels on which Bulgarian sailors sail.

In connection with those decisions, the commission instructed the Council of Ministers to oblige the municipal and oblast people's councils to adopt the necessary measures for preparing the elections. The elections will take place on the basis of the already established organization. The already formed election commissions will again supervise the elections. Wherever some members of the commissions have withdrawn from participating in the commissions' work, new members must be appointed on the basis of parity.

Those decisions of the CEC have been reported to the Council of Ministers and the oblast and municipal people's councils.

Lukanov Interviewed on Post-Election Objectives

AU1306155990 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 7-8 Jun 90 pp 5, 6

[Interview with Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov by Sofia Press Agency correspondent Kiril Gotsev; place and date not given: "A Stable Government Is Impossible Without the Participation of the Bulgarian Socialist Party"]

[Excerpts] [Gotsev] Has the single-party Socialist government managed to implement its basic objectives within the short time of its rule over the country?

[Lukanov] I think that, in general, we have implemented our intentions expressed in the government declaration, which we submitted to the National Assembly.

They can be described as follows:
The intention to start a short-term program for overcoming the crisis;

The intention to define the basic trends of economic reform and of the transition to market economy;
The intention to guarantee appropriate social protection by preventing uncontrollable inflation and a drastic increase of the unemployment rate;
The intention to submit proposals to the National Assembly on the most urgent changes in the country's legislation and the intention to prepare draft laws on the second stage of our economic reform;
The intention to do everything within our power to intensify our country's international contacts and to improve its image abroad, thus creating prerequisites for the integration of Bulgarian economy with the European and worldwide economic systems;

I think that we are capable of achieving and demonstrating specific results in all of these spheres;

[Gotsev] If you should be asked to assume the leadership of a future single-party government following 10 (and 17) June, to what extent will continuity be preserved in the next government, and what will be the major new elements of its activities?

[Lukanov] I am convinced that it would not be correct to set up a new single-party government following the elections, even if the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] should obtain more than half of the mandates at the Grand National Assembly. The present solution is provisional and the BSP consented to it, not on its own wishes but guided by its sense of responsibility toward the nation. I am sure that the next government, regardless of the election results, will be a coalition government on a broad basis. I am also convinced that a stable government in Bulgaria is impossible without the active participation of the BSP. In this respect there will be and there should be continuity. We may assume that the program of the future government should represent something like a minimal program reflecting the consensus among the major political forces on the fundamental tasks which we are facing, by devoting particular attention to the drafting of a new constitution and to the establishment of a democratic, parliamentary system. Special care should be devoted to adopting a whole package of laws which will represent the basis of a law-governed state in our country. [passage omitted]

I think that the numerous measures we adopted will be pursued by the forthcoming government because they were not motivated by narrow-minded party objectives, but by our aspiration to base our actions on the nation's long-term interests. [passage omitted]

[Gotsev] In the event the next government should be based entirely on the opposition bloc, how will it differ from the present Socialist government?

[Lukanov] This is a question you had better ask the representatives of the opposition bloc. [passage omitted] Nevertheless, we should not underestimate the differences on the problems of national security which appeared during the election campaign and which caused us concern. We should not forget that Bulgaria is situated in a geographical area in which the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is seriously disrupted to the NATO's advantage. [passage omitted]

[Gotsev] It is a well-known fact that some speculations emerged in connection with one of your statements related to your participation in a government in case the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] won the elections. Could you clarify your stand on this subject?

[Lukanov] These were really nothing but speculations. Under no circumstances did I ever mention the possibility of my participation in a SDS government. I said, and I still insist, that I would work in a future coalition government with the BSP's participation if it should not win the absolute majority in parliament and if this should be the party's stand and wish. Such a decision could not be a question of personal preference for me.

Turnout in Assembly, Council Elections Outlined

AU1306110590 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 11 Jun 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Surprising Turnout"]

[Text] In the elections to the Federal Assembly Chamber of People in the Czech Republic, a total of 7,323,495 voters participated (that is, 96.79 percent); the number of invalid votes cast was 0.97 percent. In the Slovak Republic, a total of 3,462,775 voters participated (95.41 percent); the number of invalid votes cast here was 1.90 percent. In the elections to the Federal Assembly Chamber of Nations in the Czech Republic, a total of 7,314,104 voters participated (96.79 percent); the number of invalid votes cast was 1.02 percent. In the Slovak Republic, a total of 3,455,013 voters participated (95.39 percent); the number of invalid votes cast was 1.88 percent. A total of 7,211,047 (96.79 percent) voters voted for candidates to the Czech National Council. A total of 3,377,756 (95.39 percent) voters voted for candidates to the Slovak National council; the number of invalid votes cast was largest here—2.15 percent.

Election Commission Briefed on Mandates

LD1306101990 Prague CTK in English 0928 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 13 Jun (CTK)—Members of the Central Election Commission which had its final session here today were briefed on the results of the second scrutiny in which 13 mandates for the House of Nations and 13 mandates for the House of the People of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly were divided.

In the House of Nations in the Czech republic two mandates were assigned to the Civic Forum, two to the Communist Party, two to the Christian and Democratic Union. In the Slovak Republic one mandate was assigned to the Public Against Violence, two mandates to the Communist Party, one mandate to Egyu: Ttteles-Spoluzitie-Wspolnota-Souziti, the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, two to the Slovak National Party and one to the Christian Democratic Movement.

In the House of the People in the Czech Republic two mandates were assigned to the Civic Forum, one to the Communist Party, two to THZO, the Christian and Democratic Union. In the Slovak Republic one mandate was assigned to the Public Against Violence, two to the Communist Party, one to Egyu:Ttteles-Spoluz tie-Wspolnota-Souziti, the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, two to the Slovak National Party and two to the Christian Democratic Movement.

Civic Forum Official Views Party's Future

LD1206193190 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 12 Jun (CTK)—Mr. Petr Uhl, member of the Civic Forum Coordinating Centre Council and CTK director-general, said today that the Civic Forum might theoretically become a left-centre party in future.

Asked by CTK about the nature of the Civic Forum and the Public Against Violence activity in the Czechoslovak Parliament, Mr. Uhl said that it is most likely that the deputies of the two movements will not always take the same stand due to their various Left and Right orientations. "The election outcome does not mean that the Civic Forum will cease to cooperate with the parties that have failed to get into the parliament, such as the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak Social Democracy, the Greens Party, etc., and that it will ignore their positions expressed outside parliament. The Civic Forum continues to consider itself a representative of civic initiatives, and these parties, similarly as other groupings—trade union, student, religious—belong to our movement. The Civic Forum is prepared to reflect their opinions and push them forward on the parliamentary ground."

Mr. Uhl added that immediately after the elections, the Civic Forum and the Public Against Violence movement would start to form "clubs" which would have real members. The clubs would serve as the basis for people's activity and for cooperation with other parties. "All this is being prepared in view of the forthcoming local elections," said Mr. Uhl.

Social Democracy Chairman Holds News Conference

LD1206135190 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 12 Jun (CTK)—"Though Czechoslovak Social Democracy did not get in the parliament due to the results of the June 8-9 parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia, it intends to adopt stands on its activities and if the parliament wants it will also give it advice", Chairman of the Czechoslovak social democratic party Jiri Horak told a press conference here Tuesday.

Answering the CTK question whether he as a political scientist thinks that the new Czechoslovak parliament will be owing to its composition action-capable, Jiri Horak expressed certain optimism. However, he pointed to potential disputes between the Civic Forum and other members of the parliament in discussions on new economic and social issues, as well as within the politically diversified Civic Forum itself.

Dealing with major causes of his party's election defeat he said the Czechoslovak parliamentary elections were a referendum between the creators of the new Czechoslovak democracy after the November 17, 1989 events and defenders of the old orders. "We were harmed also by the campaign appealing to voters not to vote for small parties which had no chance of winning the required five per cent for the entry to the parliament. These votes were said to help the Communists", Jiri Horak said. A negative role was played in his opinion also by little knowledge of social democracy and its traditions among voters and passivity of certain party members.

Prospects of the Czechoslovak social democratic party are good, Jiri Horak said, adding that the party has an attractive and high-quality program. It intends to support youth activities and cooperate with trade unions. It should also acquire material strength as it currently strives to enforce by legal means the return of its property seized by the Communists in 1948 when Social Democracy was merged with the Communist Party by force. The property is worth 1,300 million crowns (76.5 million U.S. dollars) and includes inter alia 16 printing works.

The social democratic party chairman said his party used offers for cooperation from other small parties which did not succeed in the elections, like the Green Party, the Independent Left, the Democratic Left, the Czechoslovak Democratic Forum and the Czechoslovak Agrarian Party. [sentence as received]

The Czechoslovak Social Democracy is the oldest Czechoslovak political party which was founded in 1878. It was merged with the Communist Party in 1948 and resumed activities on November 27, 1989. On February 9, 1990 it was registered in the Czech Ministry of the Interior as a new Czechoslovak political party. It has currently about 12,000 members.

CPCZ Executive Committee Debates Reorganization

LD1206214890 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 12 Jun (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Executive Committee approved at its session here today a draft list of Communist candidates for the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly for the second count in parliamentary elections. The approved proposals were handed over to the Central Election Commission.

The Executive Committee stated that an extensive and differentiated discussion about party's future character and structure was in progress in the party at present. The objective of the 18th party congress—the convocation of which was recommended for August—will be to evaluate collectively party's activity since its emergency congress in last December, to judge historical roots of its fight for a new left identity and to discuss the principal directions of the continuation of its revival. The congress is to set ideological political principles of the new party program, to adopt a socio-economic program and new organizational rules.

The Executive Committee of party Central Committee agreed that the 18th party congress should become an important impulse to the forming of a qualitatively new Czechoslovak left-wing party.

Bartoncik Suspended as People's Party Chairman

LD1406105290 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 14 Jun (CTK)—The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party decided at its session held yesterday that Josef Bartoncik's activities in the function of chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party will be suspended until the case is solved, by September this year, when a national conference of the Czechoslovak People's Party will be held, at the latest, this was announced by representatives of the party here today.

(Josef Bartoncik has been accused by Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of the Interior Jan Ruml of 17-year collaboration with the secret police 'STB')

First Deputy Chairman of the Party Stanislav Hanak will execute the function of the chairman during that period.

The central committee of the party passed a vote of confidence in the presidium. It decided to confer about its representation in the Czech Government but not in the Federal Government.

Prosecutor on Bilak's Rolé in 1968 Invasion

AU1206165890

[Editorial Report] Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech on 5 June on page 3 publishes a 1,200-word interview with V. Nechanicky, LLD., senior prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office, by Ladislav Fronek, SVOBODNE SLOVO correspondent, entitled "Bilak Accuses Dubcek!" The place and date of the interview are not given. The interviewer questions the prosecutor about the state of the investigation attempting to identify the persons responsible for the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.

According to Nechanicky, "no evidence exists for the suspicion that it was precisely V. Bilak who was directly responsible for the entry of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact troops. He denies having played any part in this, and finds only the political responsibility with the then general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, A. Dubcek, other members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium—Kriegel, Smrkovsky, and perhaps some others—in not satisfying the obligations toward the Warsaw Pact. The military intervention was a necessary reaction." The interviewer insists that the public is aware of the major role played by Bilak in this matter. The prosecutor agrees but, as he says, criminal liability must be documented. This has not been achieved to date, and he proceeds to explain that the purpose of the investigation is not so much to establish the personal liability of a specific person as to establish, beyond any doubt, that the crime against peace was actually committed.

To the question of whether foreign documents were obtained, the prosecutor replies in the negative. The member nations of the Warsaw Pact, he asserts, approach requests for the material "formally, not operatively." He also imparts the information that Bilak's memoirs are being studied by a team of experts. "Should the memoirs be confirmed as an authentic and not a spurious work by V. Bilak, and should responsibility by some persons for instigating the entry of the Warsaw Pact troops in 1968 be deduced, the usual investigation

procedures will be applied." The prosecutor also acknowledges that Bilak can be charged with perjury, if his testomony is proven to have been incorrect.

In response to a question regarding the "letter of invitation" supposedly sent to the USSR, he maintains that they are aware of it "from a report carried by the Soviet PRAVDA in August 1968." Until now, however, the existence of this letter could not, according to Nechanicky, be confirmed by legal means. "V. Bilak denies his part in composing such a letter, nor does he identify any other authors. He is only aware of a letter of unknown content by unidentified authors passed to L. Brezhnev by the now deceased Mr. Kaska, assistant to D. Kolder, the former secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, during the Bratislava meeting [of Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations in July 1968]." The prosecutor does not believe that this written document could be obtained from the Soviet archives, but "the investigation is not concluded."

Nechanicky also says that if the inquiry implicates V. Bilak as liable for inducing the invasion, he could be sentenced for a term of one to ten years in prison.

At the conclusion of the interview, Nechanicky says that M. Jakes was also questioned but, as expected, nothing tangible came up. The interrogation of G. Husak, which will soon take place, should be more productive, according to the prosecutor, because Husak "indicated his interest in testifying in this matter and in providing important information."

Details of CSFR Military Budget Analyzed

LD1306174990 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 13 Jun (CTK)—Last year's military expenditures of Czechoslovakia totalled 35,062 million crowns and the 1990 budget counts with 31,180 million crowns, press spokesman of the Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Minister of Derence Vit Suchy said at a press conference here today.

The military budget was disclosed in harmony with a decision of the Defence Council of the state.

Czechoslovakia's military spendings worth 31,180 million crowns, planned for this year, represent approximately five per cent of the expected gross national income, and almost 25 percent of this year's overall state budget expenditures (131,920 million crowns).

Referring to this year's military spendings, spokesman Vit Suchy stated that the Defence Ministry will have only 29,000 million crowns at its disposal as the remaining 2,180 million crowns will go to other branches related to the defence of the state.

According to information from the Czechoslovak Army Command the course of the free elections in all garrisons had been peaceful. In the course of the two days (June 8-9) all who wanted had the opportunity to vote in the civilian election districts where they had been registered.

Military expenditures are published according to the United Nations system. Their disclosure was decided by the State Defence Council at its first session in May.

Creation of Scientific-Technical Union Described

LD1206162390 Prague CTK in English 1447 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 12 Jun (CTK)—To associate experts from all spheres with the aim of professional self-realization and support for their creativity, is the mission of the Czech Union of Scientific-Technical Societies. It replaces the former Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, which disappeared on May 5 this year.

Individual specialist societies, which are legally, economically and organizationally independent, form the basis of the Czech Union of Scientific-Technical Societies (in Slovakia there is the Slovak Union of Scientific-Technical Societies).

These societies are also allowed space for independent economic and entrepreneurial activities abroad. They can form foreign links and enter international non-governmental organizations.

At present, several specialist societies are active within the Czech Union of Scientific-Technical Societies. One is the Czech Society for Technical Normalization, which, among other things, is working on the development of international cooperation in the sphere of theoretical bases of technical normalization and which also intends to offer commercial services.

Another society, the Czech Society for the Technical Environment, is engaging in various aspects of the environment, such as noise, heating, air cleaning etc. Then there is the Society for Hygiene and Work Safety, which will also participate in working out the bill on safety and health of workers and on the work environment. The Czech Information Society aims to contribute towards perfecting information systems in Czechoslovakia, for example, the organization of specialist course and seminars.

USSR Troops Withdraw From Bohemian Districts

LD1306123890 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Soviet troops are leaving our western borders today from units in Horni Paseky and Paka in the Cheb district. Caterpillar-track military hardware has been loaded on railroad cars. The withdrawal is progressing according to an agreed schedule.

Trade Relations, Debt With Cuba Discussed

AU1206160890 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 4 Jun 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cuba Has Something to Offer"]

[Text] Havana—The 14th meeting of the International Czechoslovak-Cuban Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation and the Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended with the signing of a final protocol in Havana on Saturday night, 2 June. The document has been signed by the heads of both delegations—Brother A. Baudys, deputy chairman of the Czech Government, and E. Melendez Bachs, chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

When evaluating the prospects for Czechoslovak-Cuban economic relations, it is necessary to follow up on two factors. Firstly, there is the substantial debt caused by the credit offered to Cuba in the last five years and which was supposed to be repayed by Cuba in subsequent years and, secondly, Cuba has something to offer Czechoslovakia—be it sugar, nickel, copper concentrate, or other attractive products. Brother A. Baudys said this to the CTK correspondent in Havana. According to him, an agreement has been reached in all the areas which the CSFR was interested in. However, we did not reach an agreement on some relatively important questions, especially on prices. We are prepared for the transition toward trading in convertible currency and adopting payments in the form of clearing, while Cuba failed to deliver a final and unequivocal statement.

The question of how fast Czechoslovak credit is going to be repaid still remains open. However, it is necessary to say, noted A. Baudys, that trade relations with Cuba have always been respectable and that we have never lost out. Cuba has always paid its debts off, so there is no reason for fear or apprehension. I believe that Cuba is strong enough to pay its obligations. However, the question of promptness remains.

The Czech Government deputy premier stated further that there is a relatively large delay in this year's and last year's deliveries to the CSFR. This has caused an active balance of more than 70 million rubles. In connection with the transformation of the Czechoslovak economy into a market economy, he termed the question, of whether or not Cuba is prepared for the transition to open economic relations between enterprises, as difficult. As far as the Cuban workers in Czechoslovakia are concerned, he said that they will end their work this year with the probable exception of gearbox production in the Praga Enterprise. This matter has been agreed upon between enterprises.

University Deplores Pullout of Cuban Students

LD1306125290 Prague CTK in English 1132 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, 13 Jun (CTK)—"We have learned with surprise and indignation the information about the decision of the Cuban leadership to recall all Cuban students from Czechoslovakia by the end of the school year," said a statement of the academic senate of the faculty of law of Prague Charles University, handed over to CTK today.

The document describes the decision as another desperate attempt of the Cuban regime to isolate its country and people from the world and delay social changes currently taking place in the countries of the former real socialism.

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

De Maiziere Notes 'Movement' in Soviet Thinking

LD1306152190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The latest proposal Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev put forward on united Germany's alliance membership "shows movement in the process of debate about the alliance issue," Premier Lothar de Maiziere stated today [13 June]. "During the last few months, a variety of proposals have come from the Soviet Union on solving the alliance issue of a united Germany. All proposals show that the process of forming opinions in the Soviet Union continues in full motion," states a press release from the premier. Further talks and negotiations are necessary to find a solution acceptable to all sides.

Asks for U.S. Investment

LD1406075890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2344 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Psychologically it would be the most difficult situation if unification were to be regarded as a victory by the West over the East. This was stated by Premier Lothar de Maiziere during his return flight from the United States in an interview with NEUE ZEIT, which the newspaper will publish in its Thursday edition. In the talks, he was able to express "the interests of our East European neighbors," which could be used as a bridging function. "We are linked to them not only by the history of 40 years' suffering, but also by honest and friendly dealings. We would like to keep hold of this and bring this into the union, as the FRG will bring its successful work of reconciliation with France."

De Maizire believes that he succeeded in presenting "our stance" on the process of German unification. "For one who represents the interests of 16 million, it does not have to be identical to the stance of the representative of 60 million."

Referring to talks with economic and finance representatives, he expressed the hope that a certain hesitancy among U.S. investors would be overcome. "I am worried that the future laender of the GDR could be regarded as a market of consumers, instead of a location for investment, industry and production. This would mean that Germany would be divided, without a wall, into a richer and a poorer half. Money, however, is always as timid as a deer, so we can only hope that U.S. interest in capital participation will grow," he said.

De Maiziere repeatedly pointed out the need for a youth exchange program, "because I feel that 40 years of isolation have made it impossible for us to develop multicultural experiences, whereas on the other hand there is the danger of a new hostility to foreigners." This can only be countered through contact with one's neighbor and understanding of his mentality. A holiday visit is not sufficient to bring this about. "In Georgetown we discussed whether this university could not perhaps enter into contact with Humboldt University. There were very positive reactions to this."

De Maiziere hoped "that the people will be able to realize that the introduction of the currency union is a major and important step in the right direction, and that the doubts and fears of the past weeks, real or imaginary, are not justified." He also hoped that people will stop leaving the country. In the final analysis, a solution for the economy must be quickly found, in order to avoid or to remove social tensions and turbulence.

In an interview with the liberal newspaper DER MORGEN, the premier said: "NATO will change fundamentally—President Bush assured me of this—and Germany, without presenting a security risk to the USSR, will be integrated into NATO." At the same time, it is important to develop a new security structure for Europe under the umbrella of the CSCE, he said.

To the newspaper's question whether, if Soviet troops are withdrawn from GDR territory, U.S. troops in Europe will be reduced to the same extent, De Maiziere replied:

"We must think about that within the framework of the various negotiations. Even Gorbachev took the view that U.S. troops in Europe have a stabilizing effect. Moreover the withdrawal of Soviet troops is a problem of economic, sociological, and ecological dimensions, which cannot be solved in a year."

Touching on speculation about a future deputy Christian Democratic Union chairmanship in a united party, De Maiziere said: "I take the view that decisions on the leadership only arise when substantial issues have been cleared up."

On the state of the formation of laender in the GDR, the premier said: "We have drawn up a map with possible borders and with the controversial zones colored differently. We are not thinking of holding a referendum in those cases where there are disputes. Opinion research institutes, which during elections have shown people's views very specifically, are to help us to find the best solutions. However, the laender must themselves decide on a capital."

Meckel Welcomes Gorbachev Alliance Proposal

LD1306163290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Foreign Minister Markus Meckel has welcomed the proposal on alliance policy made by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry announced in a press statement today.

"The idea contained in it, about linking the German unification process with the European process, through an associate involvement by the united Germany in both existing alliances, shows the endeavors by the USSR to contribute constructively to the discussion about solutions to the problems of German unification," the statement says.

"The most important foreign policy goals within the framework of the state-political unification policy of the GDR Government are overcoming the blocs and creating an all-European security structure. Germany can and should, therefore, play a bridging function between the economically, culturally, and politically different parts of Europe."

The Foreign Ministry says that Gorbachev's proposal should prompt reflection as to whether a binding transitional solution will be created in this way. "Such a solution must insure that the military alliances move closer together, that they change fundamentally, have the same goals, and finally merge into a European security and peace structure within the foreseeable future. To make a contribution toward this is a particularly important task for a sovereign, united Germany."

During his trip to the United States, Premier Lothar de Maiziere said at the Press Club in Washington that the Gorbachev initiative was "one of the proposals which will be discussed, but not the one which will be the solution."

Views Future Security Arrangements

LD1406102690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Questions from People's Chamber deputies on foreign policy, the economy and the environment, on construction, labor and social affairs, as well as on legal matters were answered by the relevant ministers at the beginning of the 13th plenary session on 14 June.

The creation of a security zone in the future Germany with its Eastern neighbors is one possibility for taking into account the interests of the present allies of the two German states and, thus, also of the Soviet Union, said Foreign Minister Markus Meckel. The creation of this zone is not yet the subject of negotiations, but in connection with future united German NATO membership, the urgent necessity arises of thinking about security structures. To a further question about how he evaluates an "emergency annexation" of the GDR to the FRG in case of a crisis, the GDR foreign minister said that he thinks this is "not an acceptable variant." [passage omitted]

Favors Slower Pace of Unification

AU1206081290 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jun 90 p 2

[ADN report: "Foreign Minister Meckel: More time Required for Unity"]

[Text] Stockholm—Foreign Minister Markus Meckel warned against too fast a pace in the unification of the two German states in Stockholm on Friday [8 June]. At a meeting of the New York Institute for East-West Security Studies, Meckel stated that more time than is actually available would be needed to settle domestic and foreign policy aspects. More time would be necessary to ensure that the East is not the weaker part in a united Germany and to make it possible for the GDR to fulfill its international obligations as long as possible. "It would not be good to start German unity with a breach of contracts," the minister stressed.

Meckel again spoke in favor of holding all-German elections not in the middle but "rather toward the end of 1991. The idea of a security zone, of an "alliance between the alliances," which would include the GDR, Poland, and the CSFR, Meckel described as "thinking aloud" in creating security in relations with the East.

He assessed the results of the Moscow summit as the "postponement of a decision" to either dissolve the alliance or to change it completely. He prefers the latter possibility—namely, "to make the best of the situation and to safeguard common security interests."

New SPD Chairman Calls for Second State Treaty

LD1006220190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Wolfgang Thierse, the newly elected chairman of the GDR SPD [Social Democratic Party], has spoken in favor of drafting a second state treaty clarifying the conditions for accesison by the GDR to the FRG's Basic Law under Article 23.

In an interview with German Television this evening [10 June], Thierse said that it must be laid down in such a second treaty what steps, among other things, should be taken in detail toward legal alignment. For instance, the SPD was against transferring Paragraph 218 on abortion to the GDR. This second state treaty should also stipulate the path toward a common German constitution, "that is to say a modernized, amended, expanded Basic Law."

The Social Democrats would try to bring about a referendum on such a new Basic Law.

Thierse advocated a "sensible moderation" in the steps toward the state unification of the Germanys. "We will hopefully have made a great step with 1-2 July, with the economic, monetary, and social union. I hope that we can then advance somewhat more calmly and can concentrate on approaching all the questions related to legal alignment, constitutional questions, and so on with greater involvement of the population and the legislature. There has been an unparalleled pressure to act. Hopefully, we will soon have that behind us and then things must proceed more calmly. I am very much in favor of that," Thierse said.

Wuensche Works Out Draft for New Constitution

AU1206073890 Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG in German 10 Jun 90 p 29

[Heinz Vielain report: "Wuensche Draft to Delay Unity"]

[Text] East Berlin—The East Berlin Justice Ministry has worked out a draft for a new Constitution. It might perhaps be used as an instrument to delay German unity.

The initiator of the intended new Constitution is GDR Justice Minister Kurt Wuensche (League of Free Democrats). In 1967-72, as a member of the bloc party Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, he had already been justice minister once during the worst times of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. During his term of office, the sentences for political offenses were considerably increased by means of a new penal code. Thousands of proceedings for political offenses were started.

The draft Constitution is entitled "provisional basic law of the GDR." Article 1 lays down: "The GDR is a democratic and social federal state based on the rule of law; it is structured in laender."

Paragraph 3 of Article 1 settles the legal position of the laender: "The laender are entitled to fulfill state tasks, if the fulfillment of these tasks is not attributed to the republic by this provisional basic law. Federal law is superior to laender law. In the laender the people must have a representative body, which is the result of general, direct, free, equal, and secret elections."

One of the central points in the draft Constitution, from Wuensche's ministry, is the introduction of the office of president. The GDR head of state—called "president of the Republic"—is to be given political powers which go beyond those of the FRG president. "The president represents the republic in international law. He concludes state treaties on behalf of the republic with other states and the FRG. Treaties with foreign countries and treaties with the FRG, which refer to topics for which the republic has legislative power, require the approval of the People's Chamber in the form of a law, if they are intended to establish domestic rights and duties."

The draft Constitution sets down the regulations for abortions, which are disputed between the FRG and the GDR: "Women have the right to decide on pregnancy themselves. The state protects unborn life by offering social help."

According to information gained by WELT AM SONNTAG, there are strong political disagreements among the parties in the GDR about Wuensche's draft Constitution. Head of government De Maiziere and the Christian Democratic Union of Germany are categorically against it. They want the GDR to join the FRG as quickly as possible in line with Article 23 of the Basic Law.

The Eastern Social Democratic Party is said to advocate a provisional new constitution for the time after the economic, monetary, and social union.

The former SED, which today calls itself the Party for Democratic Socialism, is also for a new GDR Constitution.

Obviously, the advocates of the new Constitution hope that it will be approved by part of the GDR citizens, because it safeguards their old legal positions.

Diestel Said To Increase Police Power

AU1106144290 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Jun 90 p 17

[Text] Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel intends to give powers to the People's Police, which go far beyond the rights of FRG policemen. Western jurists have criticized several regulations in a draft law on the "tasks and powers of the People's Police" as "unacceptable." According to this draft, it is to be permitted to keep GDR citizens in detention for up to 24 hours without any judicial control. The draft also does not envisage any judicial control (judicial reservation) in searches of persons and apartments. In other spheres also, East Berlin police jurists do not think too much of civil rights. The topic of data protection, for instance, does not turn up in the draft law at all. On the other hand, the armament of the People's Police is regulated in detail. According to the draft, their equipment is to comprise not only pistols and revolvers, but also guns, carbines, submachine guns, and machine guns.

Interior Ministry Rebuts Report

LD1006173490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Interior Ministry has described a report by the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL as "tendentious" and aimed at discrediting Minister Dr. Diestel.

In its Monday edition, the magazine reports that the minister wished to equip the police with powers which "far exceed the rights of FRG police officers." For

instance, it was envisaged in the police bill that GDR citizens could be detained for 24 hours without judicial controls.

The GDR interior minister told ADN today that DER SPIEGEL was apparently basing its report on a first draft of the police bill, work on which began in November 1989. Interior Minister Dr. Peter-Michael Diestel, who has only been in office since 12 April 1990, has ordered a thorough reworking of the police bill. In addition, he took the initiative to hold a meeting of police experts from the GDR, the FRG, and (West) Berlin, which took place in Berlin on 7 June 1990. There was agreement then "that adjustments were needed in line with constitutional principles, in particular on exercising authority, on the rights to intervene, and on exercising direct powers."

In preparing a new bill on the tasks and powers of the GDR People's Police, the view of the experts was that the model draft for a unified police law for the federation of the Laender of the FRG dating from 25 November 1977 in its supplemented version of 12 March 1986 should form an essential basis.

Government Spokeswoman on Laender Law Approval

LD1306162990 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Excerpt] West Berlin (DPA)—At its meeting in East Berlin on Wednesday, the GDR cabinet passed a law on the reintroduction of the laender in the GDR. According to government spokeswoman Angela Merkel, the law is broadly "compatible" with the regulations in the FRG. Mrs. Merkel said that the recommendation of the GDR-Christian Democratic Union [CDU] that the country should accede to the FRG this summer under Article 23 and that all-German elections should be held before the end of December does not play any role.

Over and above this, the Council of Ministers decided to give the GDR state bank "the character of a kind of national bank" on 1 July. As East Berlin Finance Ministry Spokesman Hans Neuman, said after the cabinet session, in the future the bank is to take on three tasks: the administration of the German unity equalization of burdens fund, the financing of public subvention programs, and the financing of public law institutions. [passage omitted]

Gysi News Conference on PDS Assets

LD0706105890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Vienna (ADN)—According to Party for Democratic Socialism [PDS] Chairman Gregor Gysi, there is at present around 1 billion marks in the party's accounts. As he revealed at a news conference in Vienna, there are about 20 to 30 million valuta marks in addition to this sum, including outstanding debts, and all the land and buildings. Gysi also revealed that in September 1989, on the instructions of the former state and party leader Erich Honecker, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] shares in a holding company in Luxemburg with a face value of 800,000 to 900,000 Deutsche marks had been sold. Gysi does not know the whereabouts of this money, in which the PDS is "very interested." The PDS is also still continuing its investigations regarding other funds in the West, but without any result so far, he said. When asked for help, the former state secretary Schalck-Goldkowski stated through his lawyer that he had never had anything to do with SED funds. [passage omitted]

Interflug, Condor Establish Joint Airline

AU1206083690 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 90 p 3

[ADN report: "'InterCondor' Is Rolling to the Start"]

[Text] Dresden (ADN)—The Interflug Company and the West German Condor Air Service want to establish the joint "InterCondor" Airline. Interflug Director Dr. Andreas Kramer and Condor Director Dr. Franz Schoiber signed a relevant contract in Dresden on Tuesday [5 June]. The new enterprise will be the second GDR airline with its seat in Berlin-Schoenefeld. It is to offer charter flights to major German tour operators. The flights are to begin at Schoenefeld in November. InterCondor will initially operate a Boeing 757, which will be leased from Condor for the first season.

New Daily in Dresden Published 11 Jun

AU1206110190 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Jun 90 p 2

["mtz"-signed report: "DRESDNER MORGENPOST Published in Saxony"]

[Text] Hamburg, 11 Jun—The Hamburg Gruner und Jahr publishing house put a new daily on the GDR market Monday [11 June]. DRESDNER MORGENPOST was published for the first time with a print run of 170,000 copies. Later the newspaper, which is printed by the large graphic enterprise "Voelkerfreundschaft" [friendship among peoples] in Dresden, is to be introduced into a joint venture with "Voelkerfreundschaft" and SAECHSICHE ZEITUNG, as the publishing house announced in Hamburg on Monday. The layout of DRESDNER MORGENPOST is similar to that of HAMBURGER MORGENPOST.

Committee Hears Report on Soviet Withdrawal

LD1306200990 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI)—Brigadier General Antal Annus, Defence Ministry secretary of state for public administration, reported on the state of Soviet troops withdrawal at the Budapest session of parliament's defence committee on Wednesday [13 June].

He said while the Soviet soldier trains are leaving Hungary according to schedule, there are serious conflicts in financial accounting. The Soviet claim for 50,000 million forints in damages for the facilities they had built is not accepted by the Hungarian side because a vast majority of Soviet projects were carried out without permission, and a good proportion are only usable for military purposes.

Antal Annus also reported that the soviets intend to take part of the real estates built by them into joint ventures. A Hungarian government decision is expected shortly on the matter.

The brigadier general said that defence minister Lajos Fur proposed his Soviet colleague to accelerate the pullout of troops, but General Yazov rejected the idea.

USSR's 'Restrictive' Trade Measure Explained

AU1206164890 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jun 90 p 5

[Report on interview with Janos Ambrus, head of the Hungarian commercial mission in Moscow, by Peter Dunai in Moscow; date not given: "Why the Limitations on Engineering Imports?"]

[Text] A Soviet government decision requiring special permits for the import of machinery and industrial installations from the Hungarian Republic has been in force since the beginnig of June 1990. According to this, customs officials check whether the Hungarian machines and installations that are flowing into the Soviet Union have import licenses. This Soviet measure—which has been taken solely in connection with Hungary this time—is clearly restrictive in nature.

[Dunai] What is behind this decision?

[Ambrus] Our Soviet partners want to control the Hungarian engineering exports by doing this. The signing of the trade agreement for 1990 was preceded by stormy negotiations during which we succeeded in having the stock of orders of R100-120 million included in the trade agreement. As for the current situation, the Soviet buyers should come up with goods worth R60 million to pay for the Hungarian engineering imports. This is probably behind the licensing system worked out by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry.

[Dunai] In other words, we are talking here about measures essentially limiting our bilateral trade?

[Ambrus] Yes. This step can be regarded, by all means, as a restrictive measure. Only practice will tell the extent to which this will disturb our bilateral trade and the difficulties that might emerge. Some time is needed to decide on countermeasures to eliminate this problem. We are having steady contact with the enterprises. So far, none of these enterprises complained of having its goods stopped for lack of new licenses.

[Dunai] In the official announcement, the Soviet side justifies these measures with the prevailing financial situation. Does that mean that our partners want to halt further dollar debts?

[Ambrus] This could also be a factor. However, according to the Soviet explanation, they control the imports to make sure that the Hungarian exports do not "race ahead" the Soviet exports to Hungary—that is, to make sure that the import-export balance continues.

[Dunai] Has Moscow applied similar restrictions to other countries before?

[Ambrus] Yes, it has applied similar restrictions to North Korea and Yugoslavia. The current system of import licenses, however, has been in force only in connection with Hungary.

Parties Issue Group Statement on Trianon Treaty

AU1206141890 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZAT in Hungarian 2 Jun 90 p 3

[MTI report: "Statement on the 70th Anniversary of the Trianon Peace Treaty"]

[Text] The parliamentary factions of the parties present in the National Assembly adopted the following statement on 31 May:

The Trianon Peace Treaty was signed 70 years ago, a treaty which—while trying to heal previous offenses—struck a tragic blow to the whole of the Hungarian nation and dismembered historical Hungary. Outstanding European politicians and writers, and millions of people realized the injustice of this treaty. This treaty led to the confrontation of peoples in this area, who depended on each other. Instead of developing voluntary cooperation, it placed the burden of animosity on the nations living in this part of the world.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the Hungarian parties present in the National Assembly consider it necessary to declare that the emergence of democratic regimes in Central and East Europe today carries the chances of historical rapprochement, joint progress, and the creation of a new European order. It is, however, the joint responsibility of the democratic forces in our area to implement all this. Aware of this responsibility, the parties represented in the National Assembly reaffirm that, irrespective of the unjust nature of the present borders, they regard these borders as a reality that determines the current European stability. Recalling the

responsibility Hungary took upon itself in signing the Helsinki Final Act, the parties reaffirm the ban on the violent change of existing borders.

At the same time, Hungary expects full assurance of individual and collective national minority rights for the Hungarians living beyond its borders. The undersigned parties are in favor of a world, in which state borders lose their limiting nature, and in which there is freedom of contacts between peoples, between national minorities and mother nations, and between countries and their citizens.

We call upon Hungary's citizens to refrain from hasty demonstrations which can hurt the interests of the Hungarians living abroad.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we condemn every manifestation which is capable of inciting extremist feelings, or hurting other nations' feelings, and which does not take the present situation and the demands of the future into consideration.

Budapest, 31 May 1990.

The Alliance of Young Democrats; The Independent Smallholders Party; The Christian Democratic People's Party; The Hungarian Democratic Forum; The Hungarian Socialist Party; The Alliance of Free Democrats.

Jeszenszky Briefs U.S., Canadian Journalists

LD1206215490 Budapest MTI in English 2010 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)—The delegation of the National Conference of Editorial Writers Organization, comprising American and Canadian journalists, was briefed on the major political processes and the foreign policy goals of the Hungarian Government by Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky, at a meeting in Budapest on Tuesday [12 June].

Several representatives of the Hungarian press were also present at the briefing, whom the foreign minister informed about the changes scheduled in the diplomatic posts.

Mr. Jeszenszky stressed that in the majority of the cases, the replacements are of a routine nature. Apart from this, in harmony with the political changes that have taken place, in certain cases the replacements are justified by the importance of the post in question, or the querying of the authenticity of the ambassador who had been active in the post. In all cases, nominations were made by keeping in view the joint requirement of professional qualifications, competence and loyalty.

For its part, the Foreign Ministry has completed the nomination process, it is now parliament's turn to take a stand regarding the appointment of the persons on the list.

The ambassador candidates of the Foreign Ministry for the most important posts are: Peter Zwack in Washington, Janos Szavai in Paris, Erno Rudas in Bucharest, Akos Engelmayer in Warsaw, Denes Hunkar in Vienna, Sandor Keresztes in Vatican City. For the time being, no changes are scheduled in Moscow and Rome, and the candidate has not been decided for many other ambassadorial posts.

The other ambassador nominees of the ministry are: Tamas Horvath in Algiers, Geza Palmai in Baghdad, Gyorgy Bernad in Brasilia, Laszlo Kadar in Damascus, Tamas Gal Gaspar in Harare, Geza Kotai in Lagos, Gabor Toth in Luanda, Bela Szabo in Montevideo, Szigmond Dvorzsak in Rabat, Miklos Bayer in Sanaa, Laszlo Nagy in Santiago de Chile, Miklos Deak in Sao Paolo, Sandor Szabo in Sofia.

Goncz Discusses Joining Europe With Belgian King

LD1206203390 Budapest MTI in English 1920 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)—On Tuesday evening [12 June] in parliament building, Arpad Goncz, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, and his wife hosted a gala dinner in honour of King Baudouin of Belgium and his wife, Queen Fabiola.

Toasts were delivered.

In his toast, Arpad Goncz looked back on Hungary's historical turning points, and noted the Hungarian people frequently paid a high price because they were unable to always appraise their strength and possibilities at the crossroads of history.

'I would like to hope that history will not repeat itself in this, and it is my firm conviction that the Hungarian people, and their first democratically elected government in 40 years, will be able to realistically appraise their own strength, and act in a creative manner in the knowledge of this. At the same time, we are also aware that our national progress is inseparable from Europe and the entire world. Therefore, the most important effort of contemporary Hungary is to clearly and unambiguously intensify our affiliation to Europe, alongside remedying the many internal social and economic problems facing us within a short time. We wish to join the new European order of values in the spirit of good-neighbourliness and mutual understanding created with the neighbouring countries.'

Appreciating the activity of King Baudouin, Mr. Goncz stressed that through his person and sovereign clearsightedness, he accepted a determining, cementing role that ensures the unity of the nation in the most recent history of Belgium. 'The political wiseness and sense of reality with which he created the full equality of the groups of peoples and linguistic communities of Belgium, as well as the social framework that fully ensures their independent economic, cultural and linguistic development, and

which at the same time is also able to intensify the unity and sense of identity of the entire nation, can serve as an example for the East European peoples and governments that are forced to face the serious historical inheritence of minority conflicts,' Mr. Goncz said.

In his toast, King Baudouin expressed his thanks for the unforgettable reception shown him, which, as he noted, took place in an unparalelled historical moment when the gates of a new future have been flung open to Hungary, after the people threw off the yoke of autocracy.

Addressing his words to Mr. Goncz, the king said: 'When I speak to you, I would like to express my respect for the many authors, poets, playwrights and composers who always strongly stressed their attachement to the Hungarian land and its people, who, over the centuries, brought credit to European humanism.

'The intellectual and cultural resources in the souls of the people, which after a long separation can now again freely flow through Europe, should also be rcalled. We have you to thank that we were able to again find each other in such a short time, as Hungary was the first, in the summer of 1989, to break a crack on the iron curtain that prevented the movement of peoples,' King Baudouin said.

'Heads of state, governments and parliaments throughout Europe will, naturally, utilize the few years that separate us from the new century to create, without delay and guided by a common wish, a new system of relations, perfecting the system of individual, social, economic and political freedom rights.

'We are filled with joy by all that links our countries, which holds out the hope that our relations can multiply in the future,' the king stressed.

Jeszenszky, Eyskens Hold Talks

LD1306143890 Budapest MTI in English 1322 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI)—Hungarians will continue to require visas for travels in Belgium, this was reported at the press conference held by Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens, who discussed the Hungarian-Belgian foreign ministerial talks.

According to Mr. Eyskens, the compulsory visas will be gradually abolished for Hungarian tourists travelling to the West European countries in the wake of the EEC's decision. As a relaxation, the Budapest embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium has now received the possibility to issue visas immediately on the spot. This was necessary as 30,000 people placed claims of this kind at the embassy last year.

Discussing his talks with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky, Mr. Eyskens noted: Both sides termed the development of relations between the two countries to be important, as Belgium and hungary has the same fundamentals. They agreed that joint efforts are needed in the interest of a peaceful and stable Europe in which the small countries also have a say. They also stated that trade relations are not satisfactory. The Belgian foreign minister mentioned as one of the reasons for this fact that Hungary is struggling with a chronic shortage of foreign currency. Mr. Eyskens said the possibilities which can result in significant improvement should be sought. He mentioned the promotion and assistance of industrial cooperation, for which Belgium shows a readiness, as an example.

Speaking to journalists after his talks with Geza Jeszenszky in Budapest on Wednesday, Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens stated that an agreement was reached about the labour ministers' looking into the possibility of employing Hungarian workforce in Belgium, with the guarantees of their returning home also to be worked out.

In connection with the unification of the two Germanys, Eyskens voiced his conviction that the single Germany would belong to the European Community and the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization.

With regard to the minority issue, Eyskens spoke in detail about the method which Belgium has used to solve the problem, and stressed the importance of preventing conflicts.

He noted about the modification of frontiers that as certain "scars" are inescapable in history, the most important thing is cultural autonomy which might ease the difficulties stemming from the coexistence of several nationalities. Eyskens pledged to put the relevant Belgian experience at the disposal of Hungarian colleagues.

Goncz: No Danger of Nationalism, Anti-Semitism

AU1206141390 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 90 p 9

[Interview with Interim President Arpad Goncz by Andras Lukacsy in Budapest; date not given: "In a High Position; Facing Many Tasks"; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Excerpts] There has never been a Hungarian president before who was so popular when taking office. He is an "opposition" member about whom the chairman of the governing party said that "his person is a guarantee." He is a liberal also accepted by the socialists. He is a "civilian"—playwright, short-story writer, and translator—who knows more about policy than many professional politicians. He fought against both the Germans and the Rakosi regime: He was wounded in fighting against the Germans, and was jailed for his struggle against the Rakosi regime. The 68-year-old Arpad Goncz is a model of quiet thoughtfulness and ethical firmness. When he made his first official trip in the presidential Mercedes to the conference of the International Journalists Association in Balatonfured, every person on the road who recognized him showed the V-sign to him, "V" for victory. During the conference break, he "slipped

away" and drove to Szigliget Writers' House to have lunch there. He liked this place because many of his books were written there, and because the Writers' Association had previously also elected this man—one above group interests—as the president of the association. Arpad Goncz is now also the interim president of the Hungarian Republic.

[Lukacsy] When I approached your office, I had to pass between government guards. When were you guarded so closely before?

[Goncz] It is well known that I was released from prison in 1963. They guarded me seriously in prison. There is, however, a huge difference between the two types of guarding, because those who are guarding me now are my staff, well-trained and disciplined people. Besides, they do not guard me but protect me in a tactful manner. [passage omitted]

[Lukacsy] Has your lifestyle changed since you took up this position?

[Goncz] My tasks have increased. My time is scheduled into 5 or 10 slots minutes on busier days.

[Lukacsy] You visited the United States recently. What was the most frequent question you were asked there?

[Goncz] Most people asked me about Hungary's political stability. Naturally, many people also wanted to know about the danger of nationalism and anti-Semitism in East Europe.

[Lukacsy] Obviously, you answered these questions to the best of your knowledge. What was your answer?

[Goncz] I told them that there was no danger of violent nationalism and anti-Semitism in Hungary. The Hungarian elections eliminated both the right-wing and leftist extremists. Hungarian society carried out this change smoothly and with incredible intelligence. We have no reason to think that this might change. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Announces Organizational Changes

LD1206083190 Budapest MTI in English 0752 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)—Describing the ministry's new organizational structure on Monday [11 June], Balazs Horvath, minister of the interior, stressed that the changes were aimed at adjusting the ministry's activity to the requirements of a new multiparty government, setting up better conditions for carrying out the special tasks and speeding up the transformation of the police ministry into a genuinely civilian one.

He pointed out that the appointment of the leaders and members of the new organization should not be influenced by political considerations, but by those of professional knowledge and human decency.

Mr. Horvath had the following to tell MTI on the changes affecting the ministry:

The number of the main departments in charge of governmental tasks was cut by over one-third.

In future, the minister would directly supervise the Government Guard, the Internal Control Service, as well as the secretariat for the press, public education and information.

The deputy secretary of state for the police would supervise the national police, border guard and fire-brigade headquarters.

Under another change, the border guard tasks would be under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence, while the border police and passport control would still remain under the Ministry of the Interior.

The control of civil defence would be transferred from the authority of the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr Horvath also said that the office of county police chiefs and the Budapest police chief was to be suspended in the near future and a public, but close, competition would be launched for these posts. Police officers, judges or lawyers should apply for the police chiefs' posts. The minister feels that about half of the current police chiefs have realistic chances of winning the office again.

* MDF, SZDSZ Agree on Key Political Changes

* Significance Analyzed

25000727A Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 90 p 3

[Zoltan Lovas editorial: "No Reconciliation, Only an Agreement"]

[Text] Announcement of the accord between the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] and the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] was the substantive event on the opening day of the new parliament. With a single stroke of the pen, the two leading parties nullified all concessions they had made to the state party as members of the opposition roundtable, and whatever the previous—also state party—parliament created in the course of its final weeks.

A bargain was struck. The personal consequences of this bargain are not indifferent either: First Arpad Goncz will become provisional president of the republic, and then he will supposedly become the president of the republic to be elected by parliament. And on top of that, [he will assume that office] not with a limited, but with an expanded scope of authority as compared to the authority granted to the president of the republic in 1946. And the seat of the president of parliament—provisional at first, to be made permanent later—awaits professor Gyorgy Szabad (and once he becomes the permanent president, his first deputy will be Alajos

Dornbach, a lawyer). There is political rationale behind this agreement on personalities, of course; there will be no directly elected president of the republic, i.e. the star politicians of the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] have lost their last chance of filling a high public office in the new Hungarian Republic. On the other hand, from the standpoint of party politics, not just the MDF receives offices proportionate to the mandates received (head of government, president of parliament); the SZDSZ does too (president of the republic). And this certainly amounts to a bargaining of power. After all the election noise, the return of political clear sight manifested itself with pleasing speed.

The stakes in the power bargain, however, were greater than the positions of power. The possibility of governing the country was at stake—that is, in the process of leaving its seats in parliament, the former parliament placed an explosive mine into the operating machinery of the House: It prescribed a two-thirds majority rule for the approval of virtually everything. The relative political power bases—the way they have evolved now—could have produced a situation in which the MDF and its coalition partners would have had to drive a hard bargain with respect to every vote requiring a two-thirds majority, and would have had to pay an even higher price for these. Something exists now in the place of the many "would-have-beens": an agreement based on wisdom. Twenty subject areas considered to be highly important remained subjects of a two-thirds voting ratio, which truly represents a national consensus, while all the rest of the issues were made subjects of the affirmative decision of a simple majority of parliament, thus ruling out further bargaining, and waste of time and energy. The road to governance by the small coalition headed by the MDF is now open.

It is yet another matter what benefit the rest of the parties derive from the power bargain struck by the two "big" ones. The Smallholders [Independent Smallholders, Agricultural Workers, and Citizens Party—FKgP] and the Christian Democrats [Christian Democratic People's Party—KDNP], as partners in the ruling coalition, may perhaps enjoy the blessings of a government capable of functioning. On the other hand, signs indicate that the Socialists [MSZP] and the Young Democrats [Association of Young Democrats—FIDESZ] drew blanks, even though supposedly they also wanted to collect the price for the two-thirds bargain. But they drew a blank only with regard to positions of power. Otherwise they, and we, i.e. all Hungarian citizens, may benefit as a result. It has become possible to make a start in some direction, after all.

Beyond bargaining for personal positions and beyond a deeper political agreement, the understanding reached by the two parties also extends to something else: the press, a fundamental area in civil democracies. There are signs which indicate that party disputes surrounding the so-called national media, television, radio, and the MTI [Hungarian Telegraph Agency], will come to an end.

As appropriate, the main event of the day was reported to an excited press by party chairman Antall and faction leader Tolgyessy. We were told that nothing is true beyond what has been stated in this article, and the agreement which served as the basis for the above article. Accordingly, there will be no grand coalition, the MDF will stick to the FKgP and the KDNP, but at one point it will also negotiate with FIDESZ. The SZDSZ will remain in the opposition, but it will be a constructive opposition. Accordingly, there was no reconciliation, only an agreement was reached, they said. Arpad Goncz is an excellent man; all parties in parliament are able to accept him. And there is no need for the direct election of the president at this time. There have already been too many elections, and around autumn there will be additional elections for local government. Let the parliament elect a president! The original concept was affirmed by both sides. Some considered that decisions of principle were reached during the past days. Both Tolgyessy and Antall confirmed that the direct election of the president of the republic has not been ruled out because of the present popularity of former Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth. Moreover, today's provisional presidents of the republic and of parliament may be made permanent before summer. Within 30 days even the formal obstacles in the way of effective parliamentary work may be removed; the path to amending the constitution has been opened in many respects.

Then, those very important matters will not be decided on the basis of agreements reached by parties, but in the open forum of parliament. Although it is true that the latter was not stated by the party leaders, and is not contained in the written agreement presented below. Only this writer harbors this hope....

* Text of Agreement

25000727A Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 90 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Agreement"]

[Text] The MDF and the SZDSZ agree that both the ruling parties and the opposition parties hold particular responsibility for the nation, [so] that the nascent democratic institutions may become firm and the country may be governed. For this reason they consider it to be necessary to reach an agreement in regard to matters of public law involving the stability of the democratic institutions and the governability of the country. In the interest of accomplishing this they have reached the following agreement:

1. The two sides [parties to the agreement] agree that paragraphs 33-36 of Law No. 11 of 1987 concerning societal debate shall be repealed. This was a pseudo-democratic provision which attempted to conceal the absence of parliamentarism, and which impedes the workings of a freely elected National Assembly.

2. Henceforth the two sides will endeavor that the National Assembly adopt within the shortest possible

time—within 30 days from its organizational meeting—detailed changes to the Constitution. A detailed listing of the changes is contained in Appendix I to this agreement. Changes in the Constitution shall be made in the following areas:

(a) The agreement reached on 18 September which concluded the trilateral negotiations has been transcended in time on certain issues, and in many instances the National Assembly has significantly deviated from that agreement. Therefore it is appropriate in regard to these issues to incorporate in the Constitution solutions appropriate to a constitutional state.
(b) The original status of the president of the republic must be restored, consistent with Law No. I of 1946.
(c) The process by which the government is placed into office must be changed so that the election pertains only to the prime minister, and that the ministers are appointed by the president of the republic, based on the prime minister's recommendations.
(d) It is appropriate to establish the foundations of the status of the Hungarian National Bank [MNB] and of the State Accounting Office [ASZ] in the framework of the Constitution.
(e) The National Assembly has deviated from the agreements reached in the course of the trilateral negotiations in regard to the adoption of laws having the force of the Constitution. Thus, as a general rule, in Hungary today a two-thirds majority is required for the adoption of laws, and laws subject to passage by a simple majority constitute the exceptions. Since from a practical standpoint this situation based on public law would render the functioning of the government impossible, the two sides agree that the concept of laws having the force of the Constitution be abandoned, and that the concept be replaced by an item-by-item listing of basic institutions, basic authorities subject to the approval of a qualified majority within the legislative process. These are enumerated in Appendix II. The two sides agree that in regard to the requirement of approval by a qualified majority, the term "qualified majority" shall mean a two-thirds majority, so that the most important authorities and institutions are based on as broad as possible a consensus. The two sides commit themselves not to abuse the added authority thus provided on the basis of exceptions in public law, thereby hindering the workings of government.
(f) In the interest of ensuring the governability of the country, the two sides extend the authority of dissolving parliament to the president of the republic only to an extent that is absolutely necessary.
(g) An absolute majority must be required for the election of the prime minister, and in the same way, for the passage of no confidence motions involving the prime minister.
(h) The two sides agree that in addition to the above, the legal institution of the no confidence motion must be changed in such a manner that no confidence motions may be advanced only in regard to the prime minister, and not against individual ministers, and only in the form of a constructive no confidence motion.

3. The two sides agree that, following the adoption of the constitutional amendments described under 2 above, the National Assembly will elect the president of the republic without delay.

4. The two sides agree that public offices will be filled as described in Appendix III, in a manner different from that specified in existing inter-party agreements.

5. Interpretations for certain provisions of this agreement are contained in Appendix IV.

The two sides regard this agreement, including the Appendixes, as a single, whole agreement, which may serve as a starting point for the proper functioning of the parliamentary system, and as one which does not affect the governing position of the MDF, and the opposition role of the SZDSZ. The two sides would sincerely appreciate the concurrence of the rest of the parties represented in parliament with this agreement. The two sides are convinced that the rest of the parties also have a sense of historic responsibility.

Budapest, 20 April 1990

[Signed] Dr. Jozsef Antall, MDF Chairman, leader of the MDF delegation of representatives;

Dr. Istvan Balsai, Dr. Imre Konya, Dr. Katalin Kutrucz, and Dr. Laszlo Salamon, members of the organizing committee of the MDF delegation of representatives;

Janos Kis, SZDSZ chairman;

Dr. Peter Tolgyessy, chairman of the SZDSZ delegation of representatives;

Dr. Ivan Peto, vice chairman of the SZDSZ delegation of representatives.

* Constitutional Amendments

25000727A Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 90 p 4

[Text]

Appendix I

The document placed at our disposal contains the text of the proposed changes in the Constitution. Due to space limitations we are publishing an extract and a report concerning these.

—The Hungarian Republic is an independent democratic constitutional state.
—The law specifying the order of legislation shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly.
—Only laws may establish rules pertaining to fundamental rights and duties. A law governing fundamental rights may in no way restrict the substantive content of fundamental rights.

—Fundamental rights are also applicable to domestic legal entities, insofar as these are subject to the application of the grant of fundamental rights, by virtue of their essence.
—The Hungarian Republic recognizes and supports the right to enterprise and the freedom of economic competition.
—The exclusive property of the state and the exclusive economic activities of the state shall be defined by law.
—The state supports associations based on the voluntary association [of members], and recognizes the independence of such associations.
—The state respects the property of autonomous governmental bodies.
—The National Assembly is authorized to call national referendums. The law providing rules for national referendums shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly.
—The president of the republic shall be the chairman of the National Defense Council. Its members shall be the president of the National Assembly, the leaders of the various factions in the National Assembly, the prime minister, the ministers, and the commander and the chief of staff of the Hungarian Army.
—The law specifying the measures that may be implemented in extraordinary times and in states of emergency shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly.
—The law providing for the legal status of National Assembly representatives shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly.
—The adoption of laws specified in the constitution requires a two-thirds majority of the representatives present. Changes in the Constitution and the reaching of certain decisions specified in the Constitution require a majority vote of two-thirds of the representatives.
—The president of the republic may dissolve the National Assembly simultaneously with a call for elections if:

(a) Within 30 days from its organizing meeting the National Assembly does not elect a prime minister;
(b) A majority of the representatives do not agree to a proposal made by the prime minister requesting that the National Assembly express its confidence; or
(c) In the course of the same mandate the National Assembly denies the grant of confidence to the prime minister in at least four instances.

—The president of the republic is obligated to request the opinion of the prime minister, the president of the National Assembly, and the leaders of the various factions of representatives before dissolving the National Assembly.
—The president of the republic is elected by the National Assembly for a four-year term.
—Election of the president of the republic is preceded by a nomination. In order to make a valid nomination, at least 50 members of the National Assembly must provide a written petition to order a vote on the nomination. The nomination of several candidates by any member of the National Assembly shall void all nominations made by that candidate.
—The National Assembly shall elect the president of the republic by secret ballot. A president of the republic elected on the first ballot must have received the vote of two-thirds of the representatives.
—If no candidate obtains the required majority in the first ballot, a new round of balloting takes place based on nominations made pursuant to the first paragraph. A two-thirds majority of the representatives is required in order to be elected in the second round of balloting.
—A third round of balloting must take place if in the course of the second ballot no candidate received the desired majority vote. On this occasion only the two candidates who received the highest number of votes in the previous round shall compete. The president of the republic elected in the third round is one who has received the larger number of votes, irrespective of the number of representatives voting.
—The voting process must be concluded in the course of three consecutive days.
—It is the function of the Hungarian National Bank [MNB] to issue legal currency, to protect the worth of the international medium of payment, and to regulate the flow of money.
—The president of the republic appoints the president of the MNB for a six-year term.
—The president of the MNB shall file an annual report to the National Assembly concerning the activities of the MNB.
—The Council of Ministers (government) consists of

(a) the prime minister, and
(b) the ministers.

—A minister designated by the prime minister may act in his place.
—The prime minister will be elected by the National Assembly based on a recommendation made by the president of the republic.
—A prime minister is elected on the basis of an affirmative vote cast by a majority of the members of the National Assembly. The person elected shall be appointed by the president of the republic.
—The ministers shall be appointed or relieved of their duties by the president of the republic, based on the recommendation of the prime minister.
—...The law establishing rules that may be invoked under emergency conditions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly.
—...Ministers without portfolio shall perform the functions designated by a resolution of the Council of Ministers.
—At least one-fifth of the representatives may submit a written motion calling for a vote of no confidence against the prime minister.
—The National Assembly may express its lack of confidence in the prime minister only if a majority of the representatives simultaneously elects a new prime minister.

—In such a case the president of the republic relieves the prime minister of his duties and appoints the newly elected person as the prime minister.

The document contains a memorandum to the effect that the signatories agree that wherever the term "chairman of the Council of Ministers" appears in the Constitution, it shall be changed to read "prime minister." The designation "law having the force of the Constitution" shall be deleted from the Constitution at each occurrence. Provisions shall be renumbered as necessary. According to provisions now in force, "nationalities representatives" are not elected by their respective constituencies, but by parliament. This is unusual in the framework of modern constitutional states. In the judgment of the signatories this solution is not democratic and is ineffective. Therefore the signatories agree that with the rejection of this system the National Assembly shall elect parliamentary commissioners for the protection of nationality and minority rights. These commissioners may not vote, but may address the National Assembly during its sessions. Their authority to protect minorities is substantially greater and more effective than that of National Assembly representatives. By guaranteeing general human rights, the status of nationality commissioners to be elected in this way shall be provided for in a separate law.

A permanent committee having jurisdiction over nationalities and minority issues has been formed already by the National Assembly with the participation of nationalities representatives.

Finally, the two sides feel that it is already necessary to amend the election law so that at the next National Assembly elections those claiming to belong to a nationality may vote for competing national slates established by the nationalities, instead of the regional slates established by the parties. This should be accomplished in such a manner that each nationality receives at least one mandate, but if the number of votes so warrants, it should be possible to distribute several mandates among their slates.

The constructive motion of no confidence consists of two, inseparable elements which must be judged on the basis of a resolution. These are the declaration of no confidence in regard to the prime minister, and the election of a new prime minister. This unified resolution may be enforced by an absolute majority of the representatives.

Appendix II

Concerning the list of laws subject to adoption by a two-thirds majority:

1. Law specifying the order of legislation
2. Law concerning popular referendums
3. Law defining rules that may be applied under extraordinary conditions and in emergency situations
4. Law concerning the legal status of representatives
5. The House Rules
6. Law concerning the organization and functioning of the Constitutional Court
7. Law providing parliamentary guarantees concerning citizen and nationalities rights
8. Law concerning the armed forces, the police, and national security activities
9. Law concerning autonomous governing bodies pursuant to the contents of Appendix IV
10. Law concerning the judiciary
11. Legal provisions concerning the freedom of travel and settlement, and the granting of asylum
12. Legal provisions concerning the freedom of conscience and religion
13. Legal protection of privacy and openness
14. Law concerning the press and the provision of information, pursuant to the provisions of Appendix IV
15. Law concerning freedom of assembly and association, as well as the law concerning [political] parties
16. Nationalities law
17. Law on citizenship;
18. Election law;
19. Strike law;
20. Law concerning military duty

Appendix III

The MDF concurs with the idea that the president of the National Assembly—an office, which based on agreements reached between the parties should be held by the MDF—shall be Arpad Goncz, a member of the national council of the SZDSZ, while as a result of this [election] the first vice president of the National Assembly will be Gyorgy Szabad, a member of the MDF national presidium. The two sides also agree that pursuant to the decision reached in the basic agreement, and following the adoption of the constitutional amendments detailed in [Appendix] I, and in the course of an election of the president of the republic held pursuant to those amendments, the MDF will support the election of Arpad Goncz, provided that Gyorgy Szabad will become the president of the National Assembly, and Alajos Dornbach will become the first vice president of the National Assembly, at the time this choice is to be made.

Appendix IV

1. The national television, radio, and MTI [Hungarian Telegraph Agency] must not be the prey of partisan battles. For this reason the preferably joint presidency of the Hungarian Television and Radio, and two of its vice presidents shall be appointed by the president of the republic, based on the recommendation of the prime minister. Before making such a recommendation the prime minister will hear the views of the parliamentary committee having jurisdiction and of the supervisory committee which ensures nonpartisanship. The nominees shall appear for a hearing before these committees.

The supervisory committee which ensures nonpartisanship shall have 18 members. Each party represented in parliament shall delegate one of their members, while three members shall be elected by secret ballot by all

workers of the television and radio whose activities are part of the proper functioning of Hungarian Radio and Television (for example: editors, technical personnel).

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Writers Association, the Association of Journalists, the Association of Film and Television Artists, the Constitutional Court, and the government would each appoint one member. The committee must not perform operational management, its functioning shall be open, shall be limited to the judging of complaints submitted, and the positions taken by the committee shall have general applicability.

The president of the MTI shall be appointed in the same order as the leaders of Hungarian Radio and Television. The authority of the supervisory committee to ensure nonpartisanship does not extend to the MTI.

Leaders of the Hungarian Radio and Television and the president of the MTI shall report semiannually to the National Assembly Committee on Education, Science, and Culture. Obviously, in case of a grave breach of law, the National Assembly committee having jurisdiction may initiate special hearings.

The issues pertaining to openness should be settled at the earliest possible date in the framework of a law on information. Until such law is adopted, however, the moratorium of frequency allocations shall continue.

2. No law shall be prepared concerning the order of the budget until such time that the constitution provides basic rules for the order of the budget.

3. Regarding the law concerning autonomous governmental bodies mentioned in Appendix II point 9, the two-thirds rule applies exclusively to provisions to be continued in the constitution, i.e. the most fundamental rules of the organization and functioning of the autonomous system.

The two sides agree that it is necessary to extend the mandates of the [local] councils until 31 August of this year, and this deadline may be extended only once at most, and only by 60 days, provided that such extension is needed for the implementation of local elections.

4. Rules remaining in the constitution conditioned by a two-thirds majority are understood by the two sides to mean rules that need to be settled in the form of laws.

5. The two sides agree that the definition of the national insignia and of the flag shall be part of the Constitution.

6. The two sides agree that the president of the MNB shall be appointed by the president of the republic, based on a recommendation made by the prime minister and after a nomination hearing in parliament.

7. The two sides agree that the fundamental rules pertaining to the ASZ shall be provided for as a whole in the framework of the Constitution.

8. The two sides agree that the law having the force of the Constitution that enumerates the various ministries shall be changed pursuant to the justified requirements of the ruling parties before a government is formed. They also agree that the office of minister without portfolio should be made an institution.

9. The two sides agree that in regard to the press law and the law on information mentioned in Appendix II, point 14, the two-thirds rule shall apply only to the following:

(a) the order of licensing commercial radio and television stations;
(b) the order in which the leaders of public service radio and television are appointed;
(c) the order in which public service radio and television is being supervised; and
(d) anti-monopolistic rules.

10. The two sides agree to review the constitutional guarantees for the limitation of personal freedom.

11. The two sides will implement the provisions of this agreement as fast as possible, and based on mutual agreement they are simultaneously publicizing the agreement.

Warsaw Pact 'Transitory Stage' for Security System

LD1306164490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Government Press Spokeswoman Malgorzata Niezabitowska during today's news conference discussed the lively international contacts the government has had in recent weeks. She said the Polish Government holds the view that the Warsaw Pact should become a transitory stage to the creation of a European security system, and that it must be completely changed. Commenting on the meeting between the FRG and Soviet foreign ministers in Brest-Litovsk, she stated the Polish Government cannot influence where such meetings take place. However, she expressed regret about the unfortunate choice of place for the Genscher-Shevardnadze meeting.

More on Government News Conference

LD1306212290 Warsaw PAP in English 1617 GMT 13 Jun 90

[By Jan Rozdzynski and Hanna Tobolska]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13—"I do not expect any changes in the government in the nearest future," Government Spokeswoman Malgorzata Niezabitowska told newsmen today [13 June] in reply to a question suggesting such changes in connection with "acceleration" (this word has been used by many politicians, especially by signatories of the so-called centre whose leader is Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski).

The conference, held with the participation of secretary of state at the Finance Ministry Marek Dabrowski, focused on results of foreign visits by the prime minister, Polish initiatives aimed to reform the Warsaw Treaty and concerning the 2+4 meeting, the second phase of the Balcerowicz programme, conflict within Solidarity, Western financial aid for Poland, reduction of Polish debt, current aspects of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the situation of private enterprises in this country.

Warsaw Treaty—Transitory Stage

According to Poland, the Warsaw Treaty should undergo deep changes and transformations, Niezabitowska stated, describing the Polish delegation's stance at recent debates of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty in Moscow.

The Pact should become a kind of a transitory stage leading to an all-European collective security system. The Polish side is of the opinion that it will be useful till this time. Niezabitowska announced Poland's active participation in the work of the commission which is supposed to reform the pact.

Cooperation With ILO

Assessing the results of the stay of Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki at the 77th session of the International Labour Organization [ILO] in Geneva, Niezabitowska confirmed the premier's commitment to observe ILO conventions signed by the Polish side and to possibly ratify more conventions. She stressed ILO's support for Solidarity during the period of its illegal activity.

Warsaw-Budapest

Mazowiecki's recent visit to Hungary provided an opportunity to discuss bilateral contacts between two non-Communist governments in Warsaw and Budapest. The Polish side underscored the purposelessness of a competetive attitude taken by any state to attract foreign capital. Niezabitowska announced that the sides would switch to accountings in convertible currency in economic contacts.

Institutionalization of CSCE?

The spokeswoman characterized a joint initiative taken by Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia with a view to setting up a body coordinating the issues of security and cooperation in Europe. This proposal will be officially presented on July 10.

It suggests that a summit of leaders of states-CSCE signatories be held every two years and that a council for European security and cooperation be formed with the participation of foreign ministers who will meet twice a year. The council's standing secretariat would be composed of centres for arms control and for settling disputes.

After Meeting in Brest

Evaluating a meeting between the FRG and the Soviet foreign ministers in Brest, Niezabitowska stated that the Polish Government had nothing to say as regards the choice of the venue of such meetings. However, she voiced regret over the awkward selection in this case (during the Second World War German and Soviet Armies met in Brest after the fall of Poland and the town saw other signs of Germany's and Russia's aggressive policies towards Poland in the past).

Polish hopes for Aid of Seven

Poland hopes that the coming summit of seven richest states of the world in Houston in July will decide about a possible Polish debt reduction in the West, Niezabitowska said in reply to PAP journalist's question. She recalled that this country had been promised that its strivings would be supported by the international monetary fund and the world bank.

The management of those institutions promised to send letters to leaders of seven states to underline Poland's exceptional situation and the fact that it is a pioneer in switching from the central planning system to a market one.

Dabrowski added that a deadlock had been broken and that Poland had not been given firmly negative answers to its postulates. However, it is a long way to go to find a positive solution and this country must prove that the ongoing changes are permanent, he said.

Hungary's Unexpected Offer

Poland did not search for mediation in its talks with Germany on solving the problem of borders in a treaty, the spokesman said, commenting on an unexpected offer made to Mazowiecki by Hungarian Premier Jozsef Antall. We talk directly, she added.

Work of Poland-GDR-FRG Commission

The current state of the work of a trilateral group of experts preparing documents connected with Polish postulates on 2+4 negotiations was termed by Niezabitowska as deadlocked.

The FRG side proposes to word a resolution on borders (whose contents would identical for FRG's Bundestag and GDR's People's Chamber) but it does not want to discuss a draft treaty between Germany and Poland. The GDR side initially accepted the issue of a treaty but at present it also concentrates on a resolution.

Poland-USSR: History and Geography To Be Corrected

Niezabitowska regarded the work of a Polish-Soviet commission for correction of textbooks as long (lasting since 1968) but only slightly fruitful. The only effect of this cooperation is a protocol of divergencies of opinions.

For instance, in recent years the Soviet side demanded that all statements on Russification during the period of Poland's partition be crossed out from Polish textbooks, calling them anti-Soviet.

In turn Poland's image in Soviet textbooks (the republic of noblemen, partitions, resistance movement and home Army during World War Two) was far from an objective presentation. The Soviet approach changed during perestroyka but, for example, textbooks from 1989 contain even less information on Poland than before. It is said that there are no authors in the Soviet Union who might modify those textbooks.

Negotiations With World Bank

The Council of Ministers will examine a government memorandum to the World Bank on a structural adjustment loan till the end of June. The bank will make a decision in this respect in July, and a credit agreement will be probably ready in August. The first 100 million dollars will be given to Poland shortly after the decision has been made, and the remaining 200 million dollars—in early 1991.

U.S. Supports Small-Size Enterprises

Poland will receive 45 million dollars for development of small and medium-size enterprises still this year, Niezabiktowska stated. The whole sum, granted by the U.S. Congress last November, reaches 240 million dollars and will be successively conveyed to this country. Members of the board of directors of this fund are Zbigniew Brzezinski and Lane Kirkland, both appointed by President George Bush.

There Will Be No Intervention Imports

In connection with suggestions on possible mass panic buying of consumer goods, caused by expected price rises as of July, Dabrowski told newsmen that Poland did not envisage imports of those goods as a form of intervention on market.

Government Is Not Party to Conflicts

Polarization of political forces is a natural phenomenon in a democratic state, Niezabitowska stated in reply to a question on the stand on conflicts and disputes within Solidarity and citizens' committees. The government is not a party to these conflicts.

She considered all forms of supporting the government activity, voiced in a statement after the recent meeting of intellectuals in Krakow, for instance, as good and right.

She criticised the notion of acceleration the way it was understood by the Centre Agreement. This grouping related this notion only to presidential elections, presenting no proposals on economic issues for example. As for the government, it relates acceleration to promptly wording a new constitution, the election law and preparing parliamentary and presidential elections for spring next year.

Niezabitowska added that Mazowiecki, as he had stated at a press conference in Geneva, did not feel party to the conflict with Lech Walesa and had never opposed him. She put emphasis on the fact that the government had not provoked this conflict.

Slupsk Cannot Be Pretext

Pay rises for railwaymen are not a result of strike demands from Slupsk. As Niezabitowska stated, it was not the government's concession to strikers but a consequence of the Balcerowicz programme.

More Private Firms

Dabrowski stated that the to-date economic reforms resulted in the liquidation of over 53.5 thousand private firms and the suspension of the activity of more than 76 thousand such firms (data from May 31, 1990). At the same time nearly 131 thousand new private enterprises started their activity. For the first time since the introduction of the Balcerowicz programme a number of those enterprises has increased. The biggest number of new enterprises, nearly half of them, is engaged in trade.

Visas for Poles Going to West Berlin

Niezabitowska said that there was nothing new in talks with the participation of the Foreign Ministry on visas for Poles wishing to go to West Berlin.

Jaruzelski Discusses EC With Spain's Gonzalez

LD1306022390 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Madrid, June 12—Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski held further meetings and talks here today on the second day of his official state visit to Spain.

In the morning President Jaruzelski, his wife and members of the Polish delegation visited the Prado National Museum.

Next the president laid a wreath with a white-and-red ribbon at the monument to the fallen for Spain in tribute to the heroes.

Following the ceremony, Jaruzelski was greeted at the City Hall by Madrid Mayor Augustin Rodriquez Sahagun who handed golden keys to the city gates to the Polish president.

Thanking for the distinction, Wojciech Jaruzelski underlined the role of the Spanish capital in the history of European culture.

Poland's president visited the Spanish parliament where he received medals of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate and a copy of Spain's Constitution.

Next the president met with representatives of parliamentary groups. He was greeted by President of the Congress of Deputies Felix Pons who pointed to the necessity of the full integration of democratic Poland with Europe.

Wojciech Jaruzelski underlined the particular role of parliaments in forming the planes of cooperation in Europe and in the process of uniting the countries of the continent.

The major political event of the second day of the visit was nearly one-and-a-half-hour-long talk between President Jaruzelski and Premier Felipe Gonzalez.

The interlocutors pointed to the progress in including Poland and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the activity of the EC, EFTA [European Free Trade Association], and the Council of Europe.

Both sides took a similar stand on the situation in the Soviet Union and considered it necessary to support the peaceful process of reforms there by the West.

The Polish president and the premier of Spain came out in favour of development of the bilateral political and economic relations with a view to pan-European integration.

Premier Gonzalez reiterated Spain's full support for the Polish stand on the German unification as a process closely linked to the European integration.

The talk was continued during a luncheon given by Spain's premier for the Polish president.

In the afternoon President Jaruzelski visited the National Industry Institute.

In the evening President Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife Barbara gave a reception in honour of the Spanish royal couple in Poland's Embassy in Madrid.

Views German Future, Gorbachev

LD1306132490 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT d13 Jun 90

[Text] President General Jaruzelski has ended his official visit to Madrid, although he is going to remain in Spain. He is going to visit Toledo and Barcelona. Before leaving Jaruzelski gave a news conference, at which Luis Serrano was present:

[Begin Serrano recording] President General Wojciech Jaruzelski said in Madrid that during the last Warsaw Pact meeting in Mosons, there were high-ranking delegates from the Bonn government among the East German delegation. In this way he denied that there could be secret agreements on the future of Germany. Spain can ask NATO how the Moscow meeting went, Jaruzelski said. He recognized how complicated the views were on German membership in NATO, neutrality, or dual membership in NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Jaruzelski suggests that the two military alliances should become a platform for cooperation, creating joint commissions, and that they should even be represented as such in the different international forums. The Polish president presented himself as a president of national harmony, and recognizes his past mistakes. On harmony he said that there is a lot to be learned from the Spanish example. He considers collaboration to be not so much of opposing political tendencies but between necessarily different ideas in Poland, which is interpreted as being a desire to involve the old communist guard. He only answered yes in reply to a question as to whether perestroyka will win in the USSR. He said that the economic referendum that Gorbachev intends to hold, like the one in Poland, will not signify whether to proceed or not but whether to go faster or slower. [end recording]

Gives News Conference

LD1306215190 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Madrid, June 13—Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed great satisfaction with his visit to Spain at a press conference held in the El Pardo residence, outside Madrid, today [13 June].

In reply to a question from RZECZPOSPOLITA, Poland's government daily, the president pointed to the concerted cooperation among politicians of various orientations in Spain as a particulary impressive phenomenon.

He appreciated the dynamic development of the Spanish economy achieved, among other things, due to increasingly good and efficient work and to broad opening to the world. "I am convinced that Poland should proceed along this road," Jaruzelski said.

"Each nation has its own characteristics and history, but there are also similarities between our nations. We seek the latter," Jaruzelski said to the PAP question.

"We have found numerous solutions here which are either being implemented in Poland or, I think, deserve to be put into practice. The economic cooperation with Spain is important for us as regards the use of Spanish experience in reforming Polish economy," President Jaruzelski stated.

"The membership of the united Germany in NATO is a very complex problem," Wojciech Jaruzelski replied to the LA VANGUARDIA question. "Two opposite stands on the issue have been presented. I think that a solution, satisfactory to all sides concerned, should be found as all participants in the recent meeting of the Warsw Treaty in Warsaw stated."

"A road to this," the president added, "might be rapprochement between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty which have stopped to be instruments of confrontation now. The point is in making them an instrument of cooperation."

"Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal that Germany should belong to both blocs is one of the directions in seeking a solution to the issue by means of rapprochement of both pacts," Jaruzelski said.

Jaruzelski pointed to the growing turnover between both Poland and Spain, although still inadequate to possibilities and interests of both sides. It has been confirmed that many Spanish enterprises are interested in the present possibilities for cooperation with Poland.

Jaruzelski expressed hope that both his present stay in Spain and Premier Mazowiecki's visit to Madrid planned for Autumn will be conducive to tightening the cooperation.

"I think perestroyka has the chance to succeed in the Soviet Union," the president stated.

Asked to assess his place in the public life in Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "I do not think I am in a position to answer this. I want to be useful today, to fulfil my role to the best of my abilities, being guided by the interests of our nation and state. Life will decide how it will be in future."

The president highly assessed his good relations with Poland's primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp which "served to find the best possible form of transfer to democracy at the difficult stage of history."

"The church performed a great role in the cause of national conciliation. This is in tune with the programme of Pope John Paul II who publicly expressed his views in the spirit of peace and conciliation," Jaruzelski added.

Commenting on his relations with Lech Walesa, the president said: "There is a long and very difficult road in our relations with Walesa. After the end of the round table talks I met him and said: Mountains do not meet, but people do, to which he replied: And we will not be separated now. I want to believe he said it in a good will."

Commentary on Moscow Warsaw Pact Meeting

AU1206160390 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ in Polish 8-10 Jun 90 p 3

[Jerzy Markowski commentary: "Did They Ward Off the Crisis?"]

[Text] Prior to the Moscow "summit" of the Warsaw Pact, most of the world's news agencies and media wondered whether the seven countries would succeed in averting the crisis that is hanging over this organization. They painted the future of the Warsaw Pact in very dark colors, chiefly on the basis of Hungarian statements. We, on the other hand, were much more reticent. This proves to have been correct.

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, adopted on the basis of a consensus, clearly dispels such a dark vision. It is true that the bloc pattern of European security born during the "cold war" is becoming increasingly outdated or already is so, but as long as there is no new pattern to replace it, the Warsaw Pact and NATO still have a useful purpose. In any case, this fact was noted in chapter one of the declaration. That is also the stance expressed by the Polish delegation at the Political Consultative Committee session. One can see that all the other countries agreed, because they signed the declaration.

Of course, by altering the dimension of cooperation from ideological to national, with emphasis on equal partnership between the member countries and the sovereignty of all of them, the Warsaw Pact has found itself at a turning point in its history. That does not mean, however, that radical changes to the character and function of the alliance, in order to adapt it to the changed situation inside and outside it, will not take place. On the contrary, the declaration stipulates that the reconstruction of the Warsaw Pact will be implemented. What is more, this will take place on a democratic basis. Even a schedule of this reconstruction has been drawn up. This should satisfy all the doubting Thomases. After all, this illustrates the vitality of the Pact itself. Most of all, it shows that the Pact is adapting to the changing structure of the world, and that it is taking into account the postulates of its member countries. "The era of diktat has disappeared for good," wrote Moscow's PRAVDA, and this statement was fully confirmed at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

Let us pay attention to the style and cohesion of the final declaration. Both pages of it also serve as convincing evidence of the changes that have occurred. After all, the contents of the declaration are totally different from previous ones. Bombastic words and slogans have given way to concise expressions that are intelligible to anyone. I do not think one can fail to appreciate that, especially because such formulations express a desire for dialogue, cooperation, and accord between the two halves of Europe for the sake of peace and security.

What is more, an examination of the text of the declaration shows that the Warsaw Pact is not shunning difficult European problems and the responsibility for solving them. Such problems include the accelerated unification of the two German states, European stability, and new security systems, in other words a smooth development of the Helsinki process, including its military aspects. As we can see, there is no doubt whether the Warsaw Pact countries will approach these issues together or alone. The Political Consultative Committee session clearly said together. There was complete acceptance of this in Moscow. That is a good forecast for the future of the entire Pact and its individual members.

After the session, President Jaruzelski said: "I thought the complexity of the situation would make it difficult to establish a common denominator between people, but it turned out that an understanding of certain supreme values and interests triumphed." What a blunt yet appropriate comment on the Moscow meeting.

Mazowiecki Addresses ILO Geneva Conference

LD1206205190 Warsaw PAP in English 1746 GMT 12 Jun 90

["Mazowiecki Addresses ILO Session (Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Geneva, June 12—Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki delivered an address at a session of the International Labour Organization [ILO].

The invitation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland to the forum of the 77th session of the International Labour Organization is an honour that our society and my government fully appreciate. We accept this honour as the manifestation of appreciation of our society's determination in striving for sovereignty and democracy. This determination has been fruitful not only as regards Poland but also the whole region of central and eastern Europe.

Transformations in Poland

My country, Poland, is moving on a new road today. The road leading to a Poland fully sovereign, democratic and civic. It is not an easy road but the one that has been chosen by society almost unanimously and the one to which my government holds and will hold, overcoming all obstacles.

Transformations which took place in Poland last year were surprising for the West but not for Poles. The forty years of postwar Poland is the history of society's struggle against the monopoly of authority. This struggle had found its expression in Solidarity since 1980 and resulted in elections to the parliament and in the new government in 1989. The new situation in Poland is not a result of perestroyka in the Soviet Union but a result of events which started in Poland earlier and strivings which had always been strong and persistent in that country.

Poland entered a road to democracy in peace and with no bloodshed. Recently, a significant stage on this road were elections to local government, and its destination is the adoption of a new constitution and nearest, entirely free, parliamentary elections.

Our goal is a state that constitutes secure frames for individual and collective existence. It only determines the limits of freedom of individuals and citizens' communities. Appreciating the value of human activeness, it does not, however, leave the weak and socially helpless unprotected.

The difficult but the essential element of our road to democracy is a change of the economic system, meaning switching the centrally steered economy to a market one.

In society's view the most difficult undertaking was halting pay rises.

We also started anti-monopolist activities, breaking big monopolist corporations.

All those undertakings brought a number of positive effects—a decisive improvement in market situation, stabilisation of the Polish currency, a fall of inflation from several dozen percent last January to some 2-3 percent in May, the start of competetiveness among enterprises and functioning of market mechanisms with regard to fixing prices.

Negative phenomena occurred as well, among them a considerable, though expected, recession.

We couple the counteracting of these phenomena with, first of all, a more principal change of the entire economic structure. [sentence as received] This is the second phase of our programme.

A big scale-privatisation will start soon at this stage, this meaning transforming of a great number of state enterprises into joint stock companies or selling their assets. We also create legal conditions under which genuine cooperatives might resume activity and communal property might be determined.

We also created possibilities for our economy to broadly open to the world, for foreign investors to come to Poland. We introduce profound changes to the banking system. We count on expansion of the spirit of entrepreneurship.

Our economic reform is not guided by any ideological reasons. We think in pragmatic terms and act according to them, referring to tested and effected models.

Unemployment in Poland

A new phenomenin is unemployment. We faced an unavoidable choice. The to-date system based on great state enterprises and central, bureaucratic steering of the economy eliminated unemployment at the cost of leading to the paralysis of the economy.

We had to put an end to this. Full employment—at the cost of waste and stagnation—stopped to be our ideal.

Unemployment is not our ideal, either. It is a necessity with which we must be able to cope,like all market economies. At present unemployment exceeds three percent of working population. We expect it to reach or even exceed ten percent by the end of this year.

Polish Citizens as Guest Workers in Other Countries

The government wants to start tight cooperation with Polish communities abroad which the authorities used to variously and most often badly treat in the past. The government wants to positively revalue their political and social accomplishments, their contribution to national culture and their merits for the country.

However, a serious problem here is an informal market of Polish workforce which was created in many countries of Western Europe in recent years. We know that these people constitute a social problem for countries in which they find themselves. We would like to solve this problem through signing bilateral agreements on emigration with individual countries as well as with the EC and the EFTA [European Free Trade Association]

Foreign Assistance

Immense problems which accumulate on our road to consolidation of democracy and to a normal, based on sound principles, economy require an effective assistance from the outside.

At present we are discussing with the ILO the launching of several projects, the most important of them being a three-year programme of development of employment offices.

Also expected or already started is cooperation in research on employment as part of restructuring in the steel, shipbuilding and mining industries, assistance in training of labour law experts. Advising in founding employers' organizations is not less important.

Poland, both the government and social, cooperative, unionist, employers', employees' and farmers' organizations, will make use of all offers of cooperation, assistance and advising, made by the International Labour Office. They will also present their own proposals in this field. We are vividly interested in possibilities of using the International Centre for Vocational and Technical Training in Torino.

Therefore we are concerned about cooperation between the Group of 24 and international organizations such as the ILO.

Trilateral Cooperation

As for trilateral cooperation, Poland lags behind leading democratic states. One must form structures in which—apart from representatives of state authorities—trade unions and employers' organizations will be represented. The latter ones are still at the initial stage, this related to the initial stage of restructuring in the industry and privatisation. Such structures must be formed. The government is willing to create conditions conducive to this and declares its readiness for consultations and cooperation. The assistance and expertise of the Internatioanl Labour Office in setting in motion proper mechanisms of trilateral consultations, in their organization and development is indispensable for us.

Impact of Natural Environment on Work Conditions

Unforutnately, we belong to a group of countries which are ecologically threatened to the highest extent as regards emmission of sulphur dioxide and nitric oxides, pollution and salinity of waters, the amount of toxic industrial waste.

My government takes various activities in this respect but a radical qualitative improvement of the status quo goes far beyond my country's current possibilities.

Environment pollution has a dramatic dimension in the centre of Europe. This refers to the south of Poland, especially to our most industrialised region—Silesia and also to neighbouring countries—Czechoslovakia and the eastern part of Germany. Every day the situation becomes more alarming.

This region of Poland and Europe needs a great, international ecological initiative. I appeal to countries of Europe and the world which are richer than us not to turn a deaf ear to this call. I appeal to the International Labour Orgnaization to use its voice and its authority for the initiative and for support of this issue.

Human Rights and Apartheid

We got acquainted with satisfaction with a report on the implementation of the ILO convention and recommendations, especially with regard to human rights. This report extensively speaks about the region of Europe where Poland is situated. Yesterday this region was the focus of right criticism. Last year's achievements in this domain may already today be noted as a positive contribution of our countries to the implementation of ILO guidelines.

The director-general's special report is devoted to apartheid. This issue—through its ethic dimension—concerns us all. We are all responsible for its solution. The gaining of independence by Namibia and changes taking place in the Republic of South Africa show that a right road has been opened but to reach a winning-post will require work, many efforts.

Problems of Third World Countries

I would very much like the International Labour Organization and the International Labour Office to take part in dialogue and cooperation which Poland starts with Europe and the world. Since the role and activity of the ILO in the so-called Third World deserves to be specially stressed, I would like to say that Polish society and government are at one with those countries which, like Poland but in different conditions, strive for economic deveopment and social progress, defending their historical and cultural accomplishments.

I mention this because, among other reasons, anxious voices may be heard that an interest of highly industrialised countries in developments in central and Eastern Europe and assistance for our countries will result in a decrease in concern and aid for Third World countries. I would not like to and cannot pay no attention to this unrest.

It does not have to be like that. Both you and us deserve to be helped and one should not make a choice between us.

Poland's Obligations

At present, after transformations which took place in our country, I can oblige myself here too:

—First, closely observe norms of conventions ratified by Poland
—Second, accurately examine reasons for which other conventions have not been ratified so far and to lead to the ratification of those conventions that we are able to implement
—Third, elaborately explain, according to ILO requirements and procedure, why Poland cannot ratify some conventions.

This will be our basic, concrete contribution to the ILO work, but we also want to contribute our experiences and competence to all domains.

Meets Reporters

LD1206221490 Warsaw PAP in English
2002 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, June 12—Following his address to the 77th International Labour Conference here today, Poland's premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met newsmen in the Palace of Nations.

He explained the goal of his speech at this important international forum. Referring to the major topic of the session, that is environmental protection, Mazowiecki said that the ILO may help Poland by participating in a broader action aimed at making the European Community aware of the dramatic situation in Poland.

Radio France asked the premier about the ways of demarcating Poland's border with Germany.

Any demarcation of borders is out of the question as the border exists, demarcated and confirmed in international treaties with both German states. The point is in its being confirmed in a treaty form by the united Germany so that any ambiguities are eliminated here, Mazowiecki stated.

A treaty, he added, has to ensure that, as Minister Gensher put it, the united Germany is within the borders of the FRG, the GDR and West Berlin, nothing less and nothing more. We agree with this point of view.

The premier expressed hope that all obstacles on the road towards a successful conclusion of the tripartite talks among Poland, the FRG and the GDR, now under way, will be eliminated.

Asked by Radio Free Europe whether Lech Walesa can talk with him, Premier Mazowiecki said: I do not know that he couldn't. Each of us can call the other, even tomorrow (and talk) over a cup of coffee. There is no problem between us as would prevent us from sitting at a table together. It is so between people that they cannot sit together at a table only when they abuse each other. I abuse no one.

Minister Kuron at ILO Conference

LD1206230790 Warsaw PAP in English
2134 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, June 12—Poland's Minister of Labour Jacek Kuron, taking the floor during today's sitting of the 77th International Labour Conference here, said that the world faced an enormous chance to build a democratic order.

"But there is a danger that this chance will be wasted unless all understand that ecological threats are of a global character and only through acting on a global scale can these problems be solved," Minister Kuron said.

"The rich West thinks that it is obliged to assist the poorer states because of moral reasons. Meanwhile, the West should know that by helping the states which cannot afford an efficient environmental protection, it helps itesIf," Kuron went on.

"I trust the ILO [International labor Organization] and I believe that it may be a pioneer in leading the world community onto a road of solutions having a universal character," he concluded.

Editorial on 'Solidarity' Logo Dispute

AU1206132790 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish
6 Jun 90 p 2

[Tomasz Wolek commentary: "The Rules of the Game"]

[Text] We are laboriously making our way toward normality. Democratic rules only become clear and natural once democracy has been practiced for a longer period of time. Our Polish democracy, which was built with such difficulty, is still young and fragile. This is clearly illustrated by the dispute that has erupted over two posts: the secretary of the Citizens Committee and the GAZETA WYBORCZA editor in chief. The dispute concerns three important figures on our political scene personally: Lech Walesa on the one hand, and Henryk Wujec and Adam Michnik on the other hand. We are not taking sides in this conflict. The journalist's sense of responsibility, nevertheless, does not permit him to avoid taking a stance on this issue, which has rocked Polish public opinion.

The undemocratic way in which these two important institutions—the Citizens Committee and GAZETA WYBORCZA—were established is now exacting its price. The procedures that accompanied the establishment of these institutions were very unclear to society. The consequences are being felt today.

Under the circumstances, faits accomplis were carried out hurriedly, under the pressure of the heat of the moment. This was all still taking place in the Polish People's Republic. We are, however, now living in the Republic of Poland. This imposes certain obligations. Life, perhaps life in a free and democratic country in particular, is also made up of disputes and clashes. That is the way things are, and this should not shock anyone. What is important is the way in which these conflicts are pursued and the way in which one seeks to overcome them. The manner in which, and the level at which, the dispute with Wujec and Michnik is being conducted can only be considered alarming, irrespective of how far the political paths of those who were friends until recently have diverged. The "Solidarity" logo, which this argument is about, cannot be bargained for. It belongs to anyone who feels that he can identify with it. The "Solidarity" legacy has been put to a tough test. Nevertheless, I am sure that "Solidarity," even without the logo and the quotation marks, will once again emerge triumphant. The rules of the game should be respected.

Walesa on Wujec, Michnik, Solidarity

AU1206083390 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 7 Jun 90 p 3

[Report on news conference with Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa by unidentified radio and television reporters on 5 June; place not given: "Lech Walesa Speaks to Journalists"]

[Text] A group of radio and television journalists asked Walesa to comment on his latest moves against Adam Michnik and Henryk Wujec: [Begin recording] [Walesa] I did not dismiss anyone. I merely want to actualize [aktualizowac] these matters. Adam Michnik was appointed when we were preparing for elections. He then formed a company, and in all truth he is now independent. This has to be cleaned up. I wanted to bring this to Adam's attention quietly, but the press has blown it all out of proportion. We have to resolve the problem of whether a private company has any right to use the name Solidarity. Additionally, it must, it ought to clear up this matter of making appointments, because I cannot do it myself.

[Reporter] In your opinion does GAZETA represent Solidarity at this particular moment?

[Walesa] I do not know. No, no it does not. It was created under different conditions and for a different situation. It is today a private company, which uses the name Solidarity, and this is the whole problem.

Another problem arises because Henryk Wujec, my friend, was appointed under a different set of circumstances. The committee was formed by me, and now I have no influence to make the secretary accept decisions, and this is unacceptable. In the present political situation, a situation which is pluralistically far advanced and becoming quite visible, I am now trying to arrange things, though not with any malice. However, people have interpreted it in a malicious way, while others are making a big sensation out of it.

[Reporter] Do you think that the West will see all this in a very bad light?

[Walesa] The West and anyone else might read it in a bad light, but it may have reasons for doing so....

[Reporter] Do you still maintain that Michnik should leave GAZETA?

[Walesa] No, no. He should remain, but within the company. I do not want to be part of this company; I cannot be part of it. Of course he is my friend, I am part of his family. I am his son's godfather.

[Reporter] Are you thinking about the Solidarity logo?

[Walesa] I want them to get off my back, because I do not have anything to say there anymore.

[Reporter] Is Wujec's dismissal and the Michnik matter not part of the conflict with the so-called secular left in Solidarity?

[Walesa] No, no. Without the left we will not succeed in anything. We cannot build Walesa's monopoly, or for that matter a monopoly for anyone else.

We have to clear things up. It ought not to be that things designated for one purpose should now be serving another.

[Reporter] Aren't you acting as an absolute monarch?

[Walesa] No. What monarch?

[Reporter] Some people maintain that GAZETA is convinced that you would not be the most suitable candidate for president....

[Walesa] I know that I am not the best candidate and it is a good thing that GAZETA also noticed it.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the Center Accord?

[Walesa] I am a centrist from birth. This direction suits me best, and that is where my friends are. However, I support all movements that serve to build pluralism.

[Reporter] In concrete terms, doesn't it mean withdrawing your support from GAZETA WYBORCZA?

[Walesa] No. It simply means: lets start putting our house in order. We are getting into a mess of our own making. I am trying to clear it up, and as soon as I try to do it I get jumped upon. [end recording]

Views 'Center Accord,' Presidency

LD1206081390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa has received representatives of the Center Accord. For an assessment of this meeting, RZECZPOSPOLITA turned to Jaroslaw Kaczynski. This is what he said:

[Begin Kaczynski recording] We spoke of the acceleration and conduct of the sort of policies that would solve real social problems to a greater degree than previously, or at least would give some clear prospects for their solution. Walesa expressed deep anxieties over the fact that the public is not being involved in the democratic changes to a sufficent degree, that we were dealing with an appeal to only one type of motivation, the democratic one. He gave the following example: When a worker supports Mazowiecki's government, he supports it as a patriot.

Representatives of the Accord voiced the hope that Walesa would shoulder greater responsibilities for the conduct of state policy. This is tied in with the issue of the presidency. On the one hand, Walesa shares the view that it was highly probable that the situation would demand this of him, but, on the other hand, he said that we must show patience. [end recording]

Comments on Strike Settlement

LD1306182290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] A moment ago, we received a reporter's dispatch from Slupsk on the talks between Lech Walesa and the railway workers:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] I did not promise that I would fix everything, said Lech Walesa in the first hour of the news conference. That was in accordance with the promise made to the hunger strikers in Slupsk on the day the strike ended. It started punctually at 1530 in the Sports Hall of the Railway Training Schools complex. By using the internal telecommunications system, the conference could be followed by railwaymen in all the Polish State Railways [PKP] centers in the country. They witnessed many dramatic minutes of the sharp and uncompromising speeches that dominated the conference. Michal Boni, head of the Mazowsze Region of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, also came to Slupsk with Lech Walesa. Together with Marian Krzaklewski, they participated in the talks between Minister Jacek Kuron and the Solidarity chairman.

Marian Krzaklewski began by reading the protocol of decisions that the heads of the three trade union centers signed yesterday [12 June] with Aleksander Janiszewski, the new director general of the PKP. The several-hundred-strong group of railway workers calmly noted the fact that the railway workers will not be paid for the time on strike, and that participation in the protest action will be treated as a normal work day. However, professional sanctions will not be applied to these persons. The communique issued yesterday made no mention of the issue of assuring the hunger strikers the free sanatorium treatment that they have been demanding, which was also received calmly.

The hottest discussion began when the size of the wage increase for the railway workers was announced. Starting 1 July, they are to receive a 180,000 zloty increase. This, in the opinion of the strikers, is far below expectations, for they postulated that the threshold of remuneration should reach 110 percent of the national average. Lech Walesa and Michal Boni stressed several times that the increase in offer is the only one that the enterprise can afford at the moment. To grant greater amounts, as Michal Boni said, would lead to the abolition of the PKP and the threat of the utter economic failure of the enterprise. During this part of the discussion, there were whistles mixed with applause and shouts in the hall about Lech Walesa's betrayal or about people's great trust in him. What has been agreed upon is all that Poland can afford, said Chairman Lech Walesa to the railway workers at the end of the conference. I know that the increase will not satisfy everyone, but we must hold out until August, when the problem of money will once again be raised. [end recording]

Antinuclear Greens Picket French Embassy

LD1206223890 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Krakow, June 12—A group of the Krakow signatories to an anti-atomic agreement: members of the "Wolnosc i Pokoj" (Freedom and Peace) movement and Federation of Greens staged today a picket in front of the French consulate here.

The protestors relayed to the French general consul an open letter in which they protested the French assistance to the Polish atomic industry, especially attempts to transfer French nuclear technology to the power plant in Zarnowiec (northern Poland).

Bucharest Demonstration, Police Action 13 Jun

AFP Reports Student, Worker 'Scuffles'

AU1306124290 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 13 (AFP)—Scuffles broke out between students and workers on Wednesday [13 June] after police cleared a six-week old government sit-in from University Square in central Bucharest overnight, making over 260 arrests.

The workers, from a heavy tool factory, had arrived to back up police.

At the architecture faculty near University Square, four students were arrested by police as workers forced their way inside the building. Students said windows had been broken.

While students chanted "down with communism", and "NSF (National Salvation Front) equals RCP (Romanian Communist Party)", workers retaliated shouting "IMGB (the name of their firm) rules OK".

The students managed to push the workers back a few yards. They were joined by members of the public, singing "Awake Romania", a revolutionary song from 1848, which was adopted as a national hymn during the December revolution.

Several hours after the dawn police swoop, University Square was still sealed off by buses and lorries belonging to the security forces. Adjacent streets were also barricaded by police vehicles.

Attempts by demonstrators to regroup and force their through the barricades into the square were rapidly thwarted by police.

On nearby Balcescu street, groups of protestors chanted "We're here, we won't go until we win" and shouted in chorus "Timisoara", the name of the western city where the December uprising began.

A group of demonstrators, which tried to get into the square from a nearby street, close to the U.S. Embassy, was dispersed by police. Police used truncheons to prevent another group of around 100 from assembling in front of the National Theatre, eyewitnesses said.

The government said 263 people had been arrested in the operation to clear anti-communist demonstrators and hunger strikers. In less than an hour police tore down some 30 tents erected outside the National Theatre and rounded up occupants.

Demonstrators Force Way Back Into Square

AU1306133890 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 13 (AFP)—Several hundred Romanian demonstrators forced their way back into University Square at 4:15 p.m. (1315 GMT) on Wednesday, breaking through the blockade imposed by security forces since a dawn swoop to clear the square of protestors.

Several vehicles were set alight, according to reports from the scene. Security forces moved in overnight to end a six-week-old sit-in by students and demonstrators, who had declared the square a communist-free zone. Earlier on Wednesday skirmishes were reported between students, who are on strike, and workers, who arrived to back up the police.

Demonstrators Reoccupy University Square

AU1306144290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] [Words indistinct] has announced through a Students Association delegate that Architecture Faculty students were arrested this morning during the operation in Bucharest University Square.

The General Police Inspectorate has announced that three people, who left the square to take refuge in the Architecture Faculty, threw bottles and stones at the law enforcement forces. The policemen who entered the building immobilized them.

Interested and malevolent groups [words indistinct], according to which a person was killed during this morning's operation, something police denied.

The General Police Inspectorate has published the names and occupations of the people being detained. At about 1400 it was reported that a group of some 200 attacked the police cordon in front of Ene Church with stones and bricks and encircled an automobile. Some were injured.

At this hour the police forces have left University Square [words indistinct]. Demonstrators, who have set police buses on fire, now occupy the square. Some of the buses have exploded.

The demonstrators have gotten on the other buses in University Square, which blocked access to the square, and are destroying them. A column of smoke marks the place. Likewise, near the Architecture Faculty [words indistinct] of the police.

Demonstrators chanting antigovernment and anticommunist slogans occupy University Square at this time.

Demonstrators Set Fire to Police Headquarters

AU1306163590 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 13 (AFP)—Thousands of demonstrators set fire to the Bucharest city police headquarters Wednesday evening [13 June], an AFP correspondent at the scene said. Two storeys of the building were in flames and no police were to be seen in the vicinity. The young demonstrators who attacked the building were armed with molotov cocktails and clubs.

Students, Police Clash; Army Guards Government

AU1306173190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] After the withdrawal of the order-keeping forces from University Square and the reoccupation of the square by the demonstrators, from the balcony of the university building the students' representatives announced their determination to go on strike until all those arrested during the night and in the morning are released.

The students' representatives said they dissociate themselves from all violent and instigatory groups and called for unity, calm, and order. They also decided to go to Bucharest's Police Headquarters to demand the release of all detainees.

Large groups of participants in the University Square demonstration proceeded toward Bucharest's Police Headquarters nearby. Violent clashes between demonstrators and policemen took place there. Several automobiles were set on fire; one could see flames and a big trail of smoke coming out of the police building.

An hour ago, a group of demonstrators marched along Victory Square chanting antigovernment and anticommunist slogans.

The government headquarters, which is located here, is being guarded by the Armed Forces.

At the same time, numerous Bucharest residents have arrived in the area.

Meanwhile, a group of some several hundred demonstrators has arrived in front of the television studio chanting various slogans.

No clashes or other acts of violence were noted there.

Campeanu Calls for End to Violence

AU1306180290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1715 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—The news agency ROMPRES received a statement from the National Liberal Party signed by its president, Radu Campeanu, which reads:

In the morning of June 13, the police brutally moved in against the demonstrators in University Square. Numerous persons in the square were hit and others were arrested.

Policemen also entered the halls of the Faculty of Architecture, where they committed inadmissible acts, smashing windows and arresting several students.

We think such acts of violence run counter to democratic norms.

We demand that the government cease its acts of repression against the demonstrators and immediately release all the persons who have been arrested.

We also hope the demonstrators will take a wise attitude to avoid increasing the current tension.

AFP: 1 Killed, 33 Wounded

AU1306180990 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 13 (AFP)—One person was killed and 33 were wounded in Wednesday's clashes in Bucharest, the Health Ministry announced over Romanian television. The statement said the person killed was a civilian, and that 22 of the wounded were military school trainees.

Iliescu Calls for End to 'Extremist' Actions

AU1306154190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Summary From Poor Reception] "First a communique on behalf of the president of Romania: This morning the order-keeping forces—taking actions based on the law and in an effort to restore public order"—"cleared the University Square." "These operations took place without any particular incidents." A number of people who violated the law were detained.

At around 1400 some individuals attacked the police, set on fire police buses and trucks, and "incited violence and disorder."

"We appeal to the citizens of Bucharest —in the name of our democracy won through free elections—to reject with great determination these irresponsible acts of violence, to support the efforts of the order-keeping forces to restore an atmosphere of calm and (?order). We call on all conscientious and responsible forces to gather around the buildings of the government and television to curb the attempts by these extremist groups to use force and to defend democracy, which was so difficult to conquer, the communique on behalf of the president of Romania concludes."

Iliescu Denounces Attempt To Overthrow Government

AU1306183290 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 13 (AFP)—President Ion Iliescu said there had been an "organised attempt" Wednesday to overthrow the government and again called on the support of "democratic forces."

In a press statement given to journalists, he said: "It is clear that we face an organised attempt, prepared for a long time, to overthrow by force and violence the government democratically elected on May 20."

He appealed to "all the country's democratic forces" who had "voted for freedom and stability in Romania." Mr. Iliescu asked for "support for action to liquidate this legionnaires' (extreme rightwing fascist) rebellion." He requested "cooperation with the forces of order and the army" in order to "restore order and to isolate and arrest the extremist elements." The president hit out in the statement at what he called the "violent acts committed by extremist elements of legionnaire type."

Reportage on TV Station Attack

AU1306175090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1732 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Dear listeners, our colleagues are no longer able to broadcast the programs you wish to follow and through which you followed the progress of our economic, political, and social activity during these days after the revolution and after the elections.

Our colleagues have been attacked in the television yard; they have been attacked in the television building, in corridors, and in their studios.

We are at the side of our television colleagues. We hope soon that they again will be able to do their duty for the people and the country and that they will resume their television transmissions.

In December, esteemed listeners, we knew what we were fighting for. We knew who had fired at us. We, too, were hit and injured. We suffered together with the whole people. Now we are waiting to learn what is happening after the elections. The country is waiting for calm and peace; the country wants to work to finally build a free life. We hope for better news.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1745 GMT on 13 June adds in a similar report that the television is off the air and has not resumed its programming.]

TV To Resume Broadcasting Soon

AU1306183490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1812 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] On the television screen in our technical studio the television test pattern has appeared. A colleague of ours also has arrived with news.

[Unidentified speaker] I contacted the television station. There is calm in the television building. We are pleased to report this. The transmission will be resumed, as my colleague said, in a few moments; in fact the television test pattern is already on the screen and everything is under control, we have been informed from the television building.

We do not know what the television programming will be this evening; we do not know what the subject will be. What is important is that Romanian television is broadcasting once again on this—we could say—difficult day for our country and for our people, this 13 June.

Further on TV Station 'Vandalism'

AU1306191790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT interrupts its instrumental music program with an unidentified announcer, saying this has been a "difficult evening." He adds that tomorrow the country's parliamentarians "are going to, or were going to, resume their activity."

Life seemed to have taken a "balanced course," with journalists "of all colors" complaining about "the lull in Romanian public life." However, it seemed that a "storm was being prepared by opposing forces." The announcer says that a short while ago they got in touch with "our dear colleagues from the TV station," who said that "attackers with clubs and knives tore down windows, destroyed furniture, and entered studios 4 and 5, which is why our colleagues had to interrupt their broadcast."

The announcer continues: "At one point, the attackers reached the 11th floor. The TV management tried to talk to these people. It seems that not all of them were, so to say, prepared to talk. However, some of them dissociated themselves from the crowd and realized the seriousness of the moment. They even gave their names and presented their identity cards. Others continued their acts of vandalism. A few minutes ago, a group of paratroopers managed to free the people trapped on the 11th floor—without violence, we are told." The announcer hopes that "we will hear better news soon" and that "then we can all watch the soccer games."

"However, foreign news correspondents currently in Bucharest report that this evening, 7,000-8,000 persons invaded the courtyard of the Romanian television station, with demonstrators shouting 'Down With Iliescu' and 'Victory, Victory.' The military and policemen stationed there withdrew into the building. Thousands of persons were demonstrating on the main avenues of the city center, in front of government headquarters, chanting hostile slogans against the government and the country's president."

The announcer adds that "no incidents were reported until noon, when the demonstrators managed to break through the police cordon" in the center of the city. "The balance sheet of this ill-fated day of 13 June is one person killed and 33 wounded this afternoon in Bucharest, of whom 22 were cadets from the Military School, according to a communique recently released. The communique also mentions that the deceased is a civilian."

TV Broadcasts Resume

AU1306214190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1916 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Romanian Television Resumes Broadcast" — ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1990—At 21:15 [1815 GMT] the Romanian Television resumed its broadcast after an about one- hour interruption following the break-in of extremist groups into its studios.

Iliescu Appeals for Support

AU1306190290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1830 GMT 13 Jun 90

["From Romania's President"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—In the afternoon, the violent action of extremist elements of an iron-guardist type intensified. The buildings of the capital city police, the Ministry of the Interior [words indistinct] of the fashion house were attacked and put on fire with the personnel blocked inside. Weapons were also taken away. A number of automobiles stationed in the (?area) were destroyed. Shops and public places were devastated. The attempts of firemen and order-keeping forces to take action were systematically hindered by the same anarchic, iron-guardist-type elements.

It is obvious we are facing a well-prepared attempt to overthrow through violence the freely and democratically elected leadership of the country.

We call on all the democratic forces of the country that voted for liberty and stability in Romania to support the action of liquidating this iron-guardist rebellion and cooperate with the order-keeping forces and the Army to restore order, isolate and arrest the extremist elements that must be brought to justice and account for their acts.

Iliescu Calls on Nation To Thwart 'Coup'

AU1306202590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1934 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Speech by President Ion Iliescu to the citizens who came to Victory Square to support the forces defending the government building; in Bucharest on 13 June—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens: Iliescu is talking to you. First I want to express thanks to you for your presence and for the proof of solidarity you have demonstrated both today and on other occasions.

Once again we are confronted with a foreceful attempt on the part of some groups which, as you recall, tried the same thing on 12 January, on 28 January, and in February. This time, however, this happened after the free elections, in which our people firmly expressed their choice under conditions of the stabilization of the state order chosen by the citizens of this country.

We are dealing with Iron-Guardist types of groups, who have tried to stage a genuine rebellion. The television has shown instances of the acts of violence. Buildings have been set on fire: Bucharest's police building, the building of the Ministry of the Interior, and other establishments. As you could see, they tried to occupy the television station. For some time the transmission by the national television station was interrupted. It is clear that this was an attempt at a coup; it is an Iron-Guardist type of rebellion.

We must by all means rally the ranks of those who want to defend democracy and of all those who favor our country's democratic development. We have to curb and put a halt to all actions of the rebellious and extremist Iron-Guardist elements, which want to stop our progress toward democracy.

Once again I want to express thanks to all of you. Stay where you are; other forces from neighboring counties will join in. Let us be ready for any attempt by these elements who lack judgment and lack respect for our people's choice and election. Let us give them an appropriate riposte. Let us nip in the bud the Iron-Guardist rebellion and let us ensure our country's democratic development.

Once again I want to express thanks to all of you.

Government Statement on 13 Jun Events

AU1306205790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2035 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—Till this time, owing to the series of grave, irresponsible acts committed by extremist, Iron-Guardist forces, violent and sustained attacks on the building and personnel of the Ministry of the Interior, defended by insufficient forces, upon which incendiary bottles are thrown, are reported. Now the gasoline station nearby the building of the Ministry of the Interior is also attacked wherefrom the aggressors take out gasoline to prepare the bottles with explosive mixture.

Seriously wounded are reported not only here but also in the area neighbouring the fashion house, and the television. The aggressive acts continue against the population and those inside these buildings and the government's. As reported, those who commit them have weapons and ammunition they took from the Ministry of the Interior Headquarters.

Immediate retaliatory firm measures are demanded against such acts of Iron-Guardist terrorism, against our young democracy, against all the honest people in Romania.

The government assures that such a riposte would be given with a high sense of responsibility and in all firmness to safeguard democracy in Romania.

Citizens, Army Defend Government Building

AU1306210090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2028 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Political Life: Romanian Television Operates Normally"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—Owing to actions of unthinkable violence taken by extremist

groups, the government's building in Victory Square is under the protection of the Armed Forces.

Many capital city residents arrived in the area to support the defence of the Government Headquarters. Several sources show that many citizens from various zones of the country are heading for the capital to safeguard democracy and the country's leaders democratically elected on May 20.

As already reported, in the evening, violent groups broke in the television yard compelling the soldiers and policemen in charge of protecting the building and keeping order to take a refuge inside it and have a defence position. Individuals in a state of drunkenness, most of them knowing nothing about the reason why they were there committed extremely violent acts hitting the personnel of this institution and producing big damage. Making use of force, the group of "peaceful demonstrators," as they called themselves, broke in the television studios continuing to threaten the personnel and injuring the managerial staff, the editors and other employees, and causing great damage by destroying assets and robbing them. All this led to an about one-hour interruption of the TV broadcast. About 21:10 the broadcast was resumed following the efficient action of the Armed Forces and the police. By this time the television operates normally. One of its channels live broadcasts the USSR- Argentina match.

Jiu Valley Miners Arrive 'To Restore Order'

AU1306212290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2039 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—As the ROMPRES correspondent at Deva reports, about 22:00 hrs, two sets of trains with miners from the Jiu Valley left for Bucharest to restore order and quiet in the capital. Other two trains with miners will leave this night for the capital from Hunedoara.

Likewise, from Maramures, 5,000 miners are to make for the capital to defend the democracy won in December and sanctioned by the May elections.

From Craiova, more than 1,500 persons are ready to take the same direction.

Protestors Reportedly Carry Arms

AU1306212390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2102 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Victory Square at 2200"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1990—In front of the building sheltering the present government of the country, there are several thousand people, workers from Bucharest enterprises, who came in answer to the appeal President Ion Iliescu made on Wednesday evening. From time to time voices from the crowd can be heard shouting against the government and the country's president-elect. Harsh words are exchanged but, to our surprise, these protesters are carrying side arms under their coats. They do not want to disclose their identity, to say specifically what brought them to the square but they are obviously drunk.

ROMPRES Recounts Development of Clashes

AU1306214790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1842 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Political Life: Developments in University Square"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1990—As already reported, the large crossroads in the University Square is still closed for the traffic, from all parts, both for vehicles and for pedestrians. Although traffic could have been resumed early in the morning, as the demonstrators had been evacuated from the place and the square then cleaned and signed again for vehicles, it remained closed because of the tension in the streets around the square. Thousands of Bucharesters stopped on their way to work to see what happened. The steps taken by authorities for the restoration of order in the heart of the capital stirred contradictory reactions. Most of the citizens on the spot approved of that action meant to finally put an end to law breaking in that zone. Still, hundreds of citizens disapproved the measures, claiming that "democracy" was encroached upon. Those who agreed and those who disagreed mutually but nonviolently insulted. [sentence as received]

The tension first emerged around 10:30 in the 1848 Boulevard (near Coltea Hospital) when a group of some 100 people tried to break through the police cordon and into the University Square. They were shouting slogans against the government and the country's new leadership. At that moment, thousands of Bucharesters who were on the sidewalks or even in the middle of the road scuffled with them. The police intervened to disperse the two camps, and some of them were ruffled. Several offenders were detained for investigation (some 10-12). Soon after that, many of the people there quietly withdrew. Others remained to discuss the opportuneness of the steps taken.

Tension surged again, higher than before, around 12:00. When two groups, of some 150-200 each marched in front of the Bucharest University. Workers of the big Bucharest enterprises heavy-machine works (IMGB) and ready-mades and knitwear enterprise, respectively. Their emergence in the heart of the capital stirred the disapproval of people standing on the sidewalks. The IMGB group then marched through Academiei Street to the Faculty of Architecture, trying to meet with the Students' League representatives there who, to their mind, would have supported the University Square demonstrators. Scuffles broke out. Police could not pacify the zone. Meanwhile, larger groups of youth, seemingly many of them students, built up.

At 14:30, the crowd around the Architecture Faculty was still boisterous. Some shouted "Down With Communism," "Down With Chitac," other were whistling or booing. Hard to tell whom. A part of the those involved became violent, throwing stones at the police officers who sealed off the University Square. The police used their truncheons. Windows of the surrounding buildings were smashed. A police car was set on fire. At the time of our broadcast the city police and military police make efforts to calm things down.

Statistics on Dead, Wounded

AU1306215790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2145 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—Till 22:30, following the incidents in Bucharest, 65 people were hospitalized, of which four are in very bad condition, another two dead and two shot, stated the deputy minister of health, Mr. Radu Dop.

Church, 21 December Group Appeal for Calm

AU1306220890

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian on 13 June at 2100 GMT carries a communique on behalf of the Romanian Orthodox Church expressing "concern that the conflicts and tension have not been solved through dialogue." It also expresses "concern about the violence and unrest" which have led to "victims, injured, and great damage." It then calls for "understanding, calm, and especially wisdom" and expresses the hope that "the Lord will enlighten people's minds and free their hearts from hatred and passion." In conclusion, it calls on people to show "strength, ancient Christian faith, and to preserve their dignity of Romanians."

The radio also carries a communique from the 21 December Association, which "disapproves of the extremist events in Bucharest on Wednesday 13 June" and reiterates the conviction that dialogue is the only solution for a democratic resolution of conflicts." However, "dialogue is only possible in a climate of tolerance, devoid of suspicion and fear." The communique further stresses: "The restoration of a climate of quietude is a patriotic duty. But resorting to violence and any kind of manipulation, from whoever it may come, can only aggravate the situation and escalate tension, which may degenerate into a new Lebanon. We ask both the population of Bucharest and the Romanian Parliament and Government to adopt a reasonable position and to jointly act, in a calm and rational way, to save this country."

Interior Ministry Still Under 'Attack'

AU1306221290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2200 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Political Life: Riot Is on in Bucharest"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 13/6/1990—At this hour the attack continues on the Ministry of the Interior. Incendiary bottles are thrown upon the building defenders, and police suits were also stolen.

The Romanian television also continues to be attacked by incendiary bottles while it is normally broadcasting.

Now there are 93 persons hospitalized, of which four in a very bad health condition, another two are dead and two were shot.

Reports of Gunfire in Central Bucharest

AU1306225090 Paris AFP in English 2235 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 14 (AFP)—Shooting broke out in the early hours of Thursday in Bucharest's central University Square, after a day in which widespread anti-government protests left at least four people dead and 93 injured. Eyewitnesses said the shooting, which broke out shortly after 1:00 a.m. [2200 GMT] and lasted for three to four minutes, appeared to have come from a building near the Intercontinental Hotel, which gives onto the square.

Shortly beforehand reliable eyewitnesses reported shooting in the vicinity of the national television building, which was briefly taken over by protesters earlier in the day, and was being defended from an angry crowd by troops during the evening.

There was also firing earlier in the day near the Interior Ministry building, which was set on fire by the protesters.

'Sporadic Firing,' Arrests

AU1306233590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2300 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] In Victory Square, cordons of public order forces, supported by Bucharest inhabitants, are defending the government headquarters. In this area isolated acts of provocation from extremist groups were noted, which turned the capital into a battlefield. Several arrests were made.

Columns of citizens from the capital's industrial complexes continue to arrive in the city center; they are joining the public order forces, which are surrounding the government building in order to protect the young democracy and the leadership freely elected on 20 May. A few moments ago, citizens from Arges, Botosani, Prahova, Giurgiu, and Calarasi Counties arrived.

The situation is calm near the TV station building. The order- keeping bodies managed to repel the groups that were assaulting the building. We are told that many individuals were arrested by the order-keeping forces. These groups of aggressors, the majority of which were drunk, are being filmed and will be shown today on TV.

According to the latest estimations, the destruction inside the TV station is greater than the destruction suffered by the building during the last 10 days of 1989.

Sporadic gunfire can be heard in Bucharest.

The Firemen's Command of Bucharest Municipality informs us that, at this time, the many fires set by groups of aggressive demonstrators yesterday afternoon and night have been put under control. Energetic steps are being taken to clear thoroughfares and access areas to the buildings which suffered during the incidents.

Bucharest Clashes, Gunfire Continue 14 Jun

3 People Said Killed; Gunfire at TV Station

AU1406004490 Paris AFP in English 0017 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 14 (AFP)—Three more people were reported killed in Bucharest's University Square, as bursts of automatic weapons fire were heard in the center of the capital early on Thursday, after a day in which at least four others died in the worst rioting since the overthrow of President Nicolae Ceausescu last December. French medical aid workers said three people were shot dead in the central University Square, the focus of Wednesday's protests, in the early hours of Thursday. Firing was continuing there at 2:30 a.m. (2330 GMT).

Firing was also heard from the Romanian television building, where troops were keeping a crowd at bay, from the Interior Ministry and at the government headquarters building, where pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

There was no other immediate news of casualties, and it was not clear who was doing the shooting, and at whom.

'Calm, Quiet' in Victory Square; Miners Arrive

AU1406012790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0100 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] In Victory Square, the Army, which is the country's cornerstone and shield, as well as thousands of citizens from Bucharest and the neighboring counties, continue to keep watch over the defense of Romania's young democracy and the country's leadership, which was freely chosen on 20 May. A short while ago, they were joined by inhabitants from Brasov and Galati County and miners from Jiu Valley. The atmosphere is calm and quiet in Victory Square.

Defense Ministry Troops Retake Interior Ministry

AU1406014390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0100 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Statement issued by the Ministry of National Defense in Bucharest; date not given]

[Text] In order to neutralize the actions of extremist elements who resorted to force against the basic institutions of the Romanian state on the evening of 13 June and tonight, troops of the Ministry of National Defense took up defensive positions and engaged in action at Victory Palace, the TV station, the Radio station, the Telephone Palace, and at other targets of major importance for the normal functioning of Romania's political, social, and economic life.

Special efforts were made by military subunits engaged in action at the headquarters of the Ministry of Interior, which was besieged, set on fire, and occupied by extremist forces. Today, at 0107 [2207 GMT], the Army took control of the building. The groups of extremists withdrew and tried to ransack the Central Army House, also by using molotov cocktails. These forces regrouped on Academiei Street and opened fire on the Ministry of National Defense troops with weapons stolen from the Ministry of Interior headquarters.

Four military men, seriously injured by extremist elements, and two civilians, who [words indistinct], were admitted to the Central Military Hospital.

Iliescu Thanks Crowds for Defending Government

AU1406022690 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0200 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] At this time, the situation in Bucharest is under control. Army units are defending the government building on Victory Square. The military units were joined by thousands of Bucharest inhabitants and citizens from many counties in the country.

Five minutes ago, President Ion Iliescu appeared on the balcony of the Victory Palace and addressed the citizens, who had stood guard all night long at the government headquarters and the Jiu Valley miners.

Latest Casualty Figures: 2 Dead, 152 Wounded

AU1406032690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0258 GMT 14 Jun 90

["Political Life: Preliminary Balance Sheet"]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1990—As the latest communique of the capital city health department shows, Thursday till 2 a.m. 152 wounded were brought to various hospitals, of which 62 were hospitalized. So far there have been two dead.

Iliescu Speech to Miners, Supporters

AU1406033390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0230 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Speech by President Ion Iliescu to crowds gathered in Victory Square in Bucharest on 14 June—recorded]

[Text] As announced, around 0500 [0200 GMT], Romania's President Mr. Ion Iliescu appeared on the balcony of government headquarters in Victory Square to talk to

tens of thousands of inhabitants of Bucharest and other counties as well as Jiu Valley miners, who arrived there a short while ago. Mr. Ion Iliescu addressed those who rallied to the government building to curb the foreceful attempts of extremist groups, which devastated Bucharest yesterday and last night. Mr. Ion Iliescu said:

[Begin Iliescu recording] [Commotion, unintelligible cheers, chants] Dear miners, this time I turn to you and I thank you for the answer of workers solidarity that you gave, once more, to our call. I also thank all other delegations from the counties, which have come here and joined this solidary force of the Romanian working people. We beg the others to stay on here in the square. The miners delegation, headed by Mr. Cosma, should go to University Square, which we would like you to reoccupy. [cheers, chants]

As you could see, this time we are dealing with truly fascist elements [commotion], who resorted to acts of vandalism yesterday. Yesterday morning, 13 June, groups of public order-keeping forces literally cleaned the University Square, that is, after they evacuated a number of individuals settled on the grass in the square, they freed the entire area and started to clean the area of the litter left behind and prepare the roads for traffic. Yesterday afternoon, organized groups of incited elements, many of whom were drugged and armed with blunt object, bars, chains, stones, bricks, and tiles [commotion, chants] attacked the police cordons and set buses and automobiles on fire with Molotov cocktails. Then some groups went to police headquarters, which they set on fire, and to the Ministry of Interior building. As you all know, last evening they also invaded the television building, which had to interrupt its broadcasts.

In the evening, groups of workers, policemen, and soldiers managed to liberate the TV building and the surrounding area. During the night, the police building and Ministry of Interior headquarters were also freed.

Some of them have returned to University Square. This morning, it seems that they have evacuated, left the square again. Several paratrooper and policemen units are there. We would like you, miners, who are organized in groups, to proceed in columns along the boulevard up to University Square, which you should occupy for good. [cheers, chants] After this, in cooperation with the order-keeping forces, we beg you to ensure the guarding of the University Square, so it can be cleared and returned to road traffic. [cheers, chants] You should be the guardians, in cooperation with the order-keeping forces, of this central point of the capital. [cheers, chants]

Thank you very much. We beg you to do all you can to eliminate excesses and bloody actions. You should ensure the necessary watch against all extremist elements who may appear in that area. [cheers]

The other delegations should stay on here, in the square. We will see whether it is necessary to lend a helping hand to other parts of the capital. [commotion, cheers]

We thank you all very much. Bon voyage! All the best to all of you! [end recording]

NSF Urges Fighting 'Fascist Elements'

AU1406053290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0330 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Statement issued by the National Salvation Front on 13 June incidents; date not given—recorded; read by announcer]

[Text] The Press Bureau of the National Salvation Front [NSF] has made the following statement:

On 13 June, Bucharest suffered much destruction due to violent actions committed by extremist forces of an Iron-Guardist nature; most cruel and barbarian acts were also committed by irresponsible and depraved elements. The headquarters of the Bucharest Police Department, the Ministry of Interior, the Romanian Information Service, and the Bucharest Fashion House were set on fire. The Romanian Television building was damaged, including equipment vital to the performance of its function. Many automobiles parked in the area were destroyed or burned and various restaurants and shops were ransacked. Arms and ammunition were stolen from the Bucharest police headquarters.

The people behind these acts of vandalism are the truly guilty parties, the morally guilty. This includes a number of irresponsible journalists, who manipulate lies and slander and incite violence and destabilization. We feel that one cannot accede to requests for tolerance toward and dialogue with these organized groups that resort to violence and terror as forms of political action. As a matter of fact, we have the necessary political framework for dialogue, the country's parliament, a result of the 20 May elections, whose proceedings have just started. The dialogue could have been conducted with reasonable people who work with arguments, and not with people who use clubs, bludgeons, and Molotov cocktails.

We ask the order-keeping bodies to do their duty, show firmness toward these aggressive manifestations, and assure the necessary peace and order for normal unfolding of life in the capital.

We ask the public to show a greater spirit of combativeness toward extremist and fascist elements. We should not allow ourselves to be (?intimidated) by these violent forces. We should struggle to ensure that we, all of us, do not lose what we have won through so many sacrifices in recent months.

We call on all political forces in the country to unite to defend democracy and the ideals of the December revolution.

Further on Miners Participation

AU1406055490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0401 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 14/6/1990—Thursday, at 6 a.m. [0300 GMT], there were ten thousand miners in University Square come from all the coal basins in the country during the night to join the order-keeping forces in the capital. One of their leaders, Mr. Cosma, called by loud speaker on all the residents in the area to keep calm and quiet. Another miners' leader, Engineer Ilinescu, stated to a ROMPRES reporter: We came here to restore peace and we shall do it for us, for our families, for our children.

Miners Representative: 'We Want Peace'

AU1406095890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0933 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/6/1990—Augustin Neagu, of the Barbateni mine, representative of the Jiu Valley miners, stated to a "ROMPRES" reporter this morning: "we have come to Bucharest not to destabilize, but to talk to the people, to ask them to leave the town alone. To mind their own business, to go to work honestly, and not sell out their country for a few dollars and a pair of blue jeans. We do not claim that we represent the people, but only the Jiu Valley, and if we have come here it's because we want peace."

Campeanu Fears More Unrest, Blames Government

AU1406073490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0715 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/06/1990—The president of the National Liberal Party, Radu Campeanu, made a brief statement to ROMPRES news agency on Wednesday's [13 June] events. In his opinion the situation in University Square deteriorated in the morning as a result of the brutal intervention of order-keeping forces. The street demonstrations, no matter how violent it may be, cannot be ended by similar demonstrations, he says. "I have the feeling that what happened after 4.00 am may be a provocation and, in that case, Mr. Ion Iliescu's statement on television was a big political mistake", Radu Campeanu said. In my opinion that started during the election campaign and the way the 20 May elections were held, which made the Romanian public opinion to be reserved? [sentence as received] They were a fraud that put one party in power.

Radu Campeanu ended by saying he feared the unrest might spread to the country. Right now the government needs tact and self-control. If the government continues on the same brutal line calling on workers, the present situation will be aggravated, and in that case the government is fully responsible.

Government Communique on Police Intervention

AU1406075690 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0600 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Communique issued by the Government of Romania; date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Faithful to its responsibility toward the process of establishing democracy and strengthening its basic institutions, the Romanian Government took completely legal actions, in agreement with the people, to stop the abusive occupation of the main traffic intersection of Bucharest's University Square.

During its intervention, the police acted in conformity with legal norms practiced in any genuine democracy, noting that the illegal occupants of that area had numerous objects of aggression.

No particular incidents took place at this stage, no brutal methods were used; arrests were made in order to establish the identity of people and investigate their actions.

The government has followed with concern the increasingly deteriorating atmosphere and the increasingly frequent emergence in this area of declasse elements, the main promoters of profiteering, illegal traffic, prostitution, and banditry. Although this situation has been repeatedly examined, the adoption of a tolerant attitude toward this social plague finally proved to favor programmed acts of violence.

We believe that—by wrongly interpreting the tolerant attitude of the government—the police, too, proved weakness, lack of decision and professionalism. This was reflected in its inability to predict the action of these groups of recalcitrant people, the probable development toward fascist-type (?acts), and in its failure to take appropriate legal measures.

Under such conditions—to prevent bloodshed and large-scale disorder—the government was forced to appeal to the people for support.

During the day and night of 13 June, the violent aggressors made human victims and caused considerable material damage.

Up to today, 14 June, 0800 [0500 GMT], there were four deaths and 104 injured people, of whom 60 were hospitalized.

The police buildings in Bucharest, the Ministry of Interior, the Romanian Information Service, the television building, and some stores were devastated, and the way these acts were carried out proved a premeditated operation.

During the events, numerous arrests were made in several places in Bucharest and investigations continue.

Those who have come with the desire to establish order in Bucharest have noted in some places possible nuclei of

the dramatic events that have taken place. Thus, in the basement of the central headquarters of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party, Molotov cocktails, ammunition, and drugs were found.

At this time, the order-keeping forces and Bucharest's mayoralty have begun clearing operations to remove the consequences of these events.

The leadership and entire staff of the television station, who have shown exceptional human qualities and great professionalism, are called upon to continue to inform the public.

The government appeals to the whole population of our country to preserve calm, resume normal activity, and to focus on the basic aspects of the production process and social activity.

Violence Reported in Victory Square

AU1406092990 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] As already reported, some isolated incidents took place in Bucharest's Victory Square between the people supporting the forces of order and groups of citizens who are inciting violence.

At around 0900 the people supporting the police bodies succeeded in immobilizing some individuals who were detained for questioning.

Citizens who are in the square are chanting pro-government and pro-leadership slogans and firmly disapprove of the acts of hooliganism of some fascist elements.

Our reporters who are present in University Square have informed us that this central area of Bucharest continues to be surrounded by miners, who do not permit passersby to enter the area.

Heavy equipment such as forklifts and cranes continue to clear the area of the remains of the buses, truck, and other vehicles that were set on fire last night. From a small bus with loudspeakers, the representatives of the authorities urge the people in the neighboring areas of the square not to resort to acts of provocation against the miners. Through the same loudspeakers the miners have been asked to occupy only the areas on the sidewalks, while passersby have been asked to use the area behind the cordon of miners, so that street sweepers can clean the road and traffic on the boulevards intersecting University Square can resume.

The General Police Inspectorate, traffic department, has informed us that as of now road traffic and pedestrian circulation has been fully resumed in downtown Bucharest.

From the television station, one of our reporters informed us of the following: In the "Current Events" editorial studio, I met with the editors of this program who were working on a retrospective program of the dramatic events that took place yesterday and last night. The editorial office has been devastated. Despite this, people have rallied to keep the public posted on the progress of events. At this time, editors and operators are in the streets of Bucharest to capture the most significant developments. Mobile units are being placed in Victory Square. A meeting will probably be held there.

ROMPRES reports from Timisoara that late last night, after 2200, 40-50 people rallied in the Opera Square chanting anticommunist, anti-National Salvation Front, and antigovernment slogans. The group then—chanting such slogans—went to the county Provisional National Unity Council headquarters and after half an hour the demonstrators returned to the Opera Square from where by midnight they dispersed.

As was stressed in numerous telephone appeals received from Timisoara, ROMPRES reports, those who participated in the violence in Bucharest and who were recognized on the basis of television transmissions were absent from among the ranks of the demonstrators.

TV Station Under Army Control

AU1406100090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/6/1990—Thursday morning the situation at the Romanian television was under the Army control. Groups of workers from large Bucharest enterprises were passing in front of that institution chanting "jos legionarii si fascistii" (down with legionaries [Iron Guards] and fascists), "jos vandalii" (down with vandals), "afara din tara Ratiu si Campeanu" (out of the country with Ratiu and Campeanu), "Ratiu, nu uita, asta e opera ta" (Ratiu, don't forget, this is your achievement), "traiasca televiziunea libera" (long live the free television).

Forces of the Ministry of National Defence are deployed around the television building, blocking the entrances. After a first evaluation, the destruction made during the evening and in the night of Wednesday by demonstrators are very great. The studios building was partially set on fire as well as the ground floor and several rooms on the first floor in the administrative building.

Miners Control Situation in University Square

AU1406115390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1115 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/6/1990—In the area surrounding the University Square, the tension has heightened in the morning following clashes between groups of miners and citizens. The miners react promptly supported by people.

The building of the Faculty of Architecture, stormed early in the morning is empty now, but the students still can't get closer to it. In the street, numerous citizens talk

peacefully with the groups of miners, telling them about the events in the University Square and offer them water and sandwiches.

Free Press House Workers Demonstrate

AU1406073790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0656 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/6/1990—Free Press House workers were staging a protest at 9.00 a.m. Outside the Ministry of Culture, the ROMPRES news agency and the editorial offices of the major dailies shouting "down with Bacanu," "down with Liiceanu," "down with Paler, ""Ratiu and Campeanu out of the country," "cowards," "we will not print you any more." Further details to come.

Printers Refuse To Print Publications

AU1406115590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/6/1990—The printers in the "GAZETTE" section of the Bucharest printing works announced their refusal to print several publications among which "ROMANIA LIBERA," "DREPTATEA," "BARICADA," "22" if they continue to incite to disorder, destabilization, contesting the authorities and maintaining a climate of tension and suspicion.

The Free Trade Unions Organization of the "GAZETTE" section requires the new parliament to hurry the adoption of the press law, a document stipulating clearly the requirements the publications should meet, their responsibility for every false statement or for the readers' disinformation.

Iliescu Victory Square Meeting Address

AU1406125590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Speech by President Ion Iliescu at Victory Square meeting in Bucharest on 14 June—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed citizens: Please permit me to express thanks to all those who have responded to our call and have shown their solidarity during the difficult moments we have gone through when we were confronted with a new attempt at force, this time of extreme violence. They are the same forces which did not want to accept the thought that our people want to rebuild their country by themselves. They wanted to install their own power through force... Welcome to the new detachment of miners just entering the square... Thus, the same forces, which were the sources of inspiration for the coup of 12 January, 28 January, and 18 February, only this time better organized with trained detachments, with Iron Guard formations inspired by extreme rightist forces in our country and abroad [word indistinct] (?staged beforehand). They thought that a rightist power has to be installed in Romania by all means. However, since the people on 20 May firmly spoke out for genuine democracy, in essence a people's democracy, they tried to destabilize our country once again by force.

Even now there are some politicians and journalists who try to distort facts despite the proof that demonstrates the violent nature of this Iron-Guard-type movement, and who try to put the blame and responsibility on the forces of order and the government.

If one can blame the government and the forces of order for anything then it is the fact that they tolerated excesses and acts of violence for too long. Patience for such a long time for this abscess, represented by the noisy group in University Square which incited violence, destabilization, and which showed contempt for the people's decision and choice, thus proving to be a source of instability and antipopular actions.

As a matter of fact, already a few days ago one could see the tendency toward an escalation of things on the part of these elements with their noisy street demonstrations and their so-called request for dialogue which, in fact, proved it was not a desire for dialogue, but just a provocation to compromise the government, the political authority, and finally ended with an ultimatum. What insolence, what pertinence on the part of these elements: An ultimatum to the government on 12 June after the discussions here with the government.

And one could see that this was a coherent thought, that is they were prepared for such an act of force. It was very obvious yesterday when the forces of order started clearing the university area in the morning—under very civilized conditions—in order to re-establish traffic. When they started the cleaning and sanitation operations, these berserk elements—some of them drunk, drugged, and armed with all kinds of tools of aggression such as clubs, bricks, and stones—began their acts of aggression against the forces of order. Then they resorted to genuine acts of vandalism. They set fire to public buildings, the Bucharest police headquarters, the Ministry of Interior, the Fashion House, and other buildings. They set fire to a great number of buses, trucks, private and state-owned automobiles. They invaded the Romanian television station, causing tremendous material damage. The television station is poorly equipped as it is. Now it has suffered fresh losses because of these vandals yesterday.

Only due to the determined action—unfortunately a belated one—on the part of both the police and military units, which had come to support the forces of order, and due to the workers of Bucharest, who responded with some delay to our calls, thereby permitting these elements to do as they pleased until late in the evening, due to the actions taken yesterday evening and during the night, the television, the police building, and the building of the Ministry of Interior were freed.

Various aggressive elements among those who were at the television station and other points in the city have already been arrested. However, those who are behind

this operation have not been captured yet. The prosecutor's office and the police are opening an investigation on those who have been arrested, and arrest warrants have been issued for all others. We call on the people to denounce all those who incited and participated in such acts of vandalism. They should be arrested, investigated, and answer before the people. At this attempt of force, of this coup and this Iron-Guard-type rebellion we witnessed, some were impertinent enough to appear dressed up in black suits wearing the Iron Guard's black coats, and display their typical green flag, and use the Iron Guard's language. In front of such a display there are still people, generous souls—or who knows with what intentions—who are still writing in their favor, who try to come to their defense, and make victims out of aggressors and make trouble for others and make the forces of order responsible for certain actions, forces who unfortunately were not fulfilling their duties in time and promptly in order to avoid such vandalism.

Nevertheless, we will make order! We should certainly increase the combat level of citizens, primarily of citizens and workers in Bucharest, of the trade union leaders who stopped the workers so they could come to the assistance of the forces of order yesterday. The trade union leaders, who are concerned only with their own well-being and stop the workers from display their combat spirit should be replaced.

Democracy should be firmly defended, not with a display of weakness before the vandals, before reckless and corrupt people who do not have a sense of responsibility. We must take firm actions! We will strengthen the might of the bodies of the forces of order, we will reinstall the gendarmerie, who will defend quiet and order in our state. At the same time we call on all citizens not to tolerate any actions which are aimed at destabilizing our country's life.

We thank all of you and we call on you to display solidarity toward the government, the power, in order to install the democratic order in our country. Exactly now, when the parliament, which is responsible before the people, had to meet to establish a true democracy, exactly now, these elements tried to undermine our democratic life. Likewise, the hesitating elements within the ranks of the Army, who tried to introduce a state of tolerance and distrust in the power should be called upon to understand the duty of the Army before the people. The Army must be an element of stability and of defense of the people's achievements and should not stay indifferent when vandals commit such barbaric acts against the people. The theory of those few in the so-called Committee for Democratization, that the Army should be passive and defend only the borders, is a dangerous theory which tries to disarm the Army and break it away from the people. However, the Army fulfilled its duty last night, in the same way it acted on other occasions, and will know how to get rid of disruptive elements among its ranks.

We do not want to accuse anybody without reason. We will investigate everything up to the end and all those are who are guilty will answer before the law and before the people.

We thank you and we continue to count on your support.

Wrap-up of 13-14 Jun Incidents

AU1406124690 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 14 Jun 90

[By Marie-France Osenda]

[Text] Bucharest, June 14 (AFP)—Thousands of miners, backed by army tanks and wielding iron bars, had taken over the Romanian capital on Thursday [14 June] after an appeal from the government to put down an alleged anti-communist coup bid.

The strongarm tactics of the black-faced pitmen, who severely beat any men and women they considered suspicous-looking, restored order after a day of rioting that left at least seven people dead and many injured.

The National Salvation Front government explained in a statement on the radio Thursday that it had appealed to workers because of the "weakness, lack of decision and lack of professionalism of the police".

People were urged to return to work and keep calm following the bloodshed during which thousands of anti-communists set fire to police headquarters and attacked the television station shouting "Down with (Ion) Iliescu" the president and former senior figure in the Ceausescu communist dictatorship.

The Front issued an appeal for "the unity of all forces in the country to defend democracy" and urged "the forces of order to do their duty, to be firm." An army helicopter dropped leaflets on the capital Thursday.

Tension was still high as miners continued to stop people on the streets and beat up anti-government "suspects". Journalists were also attacked and photographers prevented from taking pictures.

The streets were being cleaned up and burnt-out vehicles towed away as hundreds of miners still lined the main Balcescu boulevard.

Government supporters on lorries toured the capital chanting the name of the National Salvation Front.

Bucharest radio, quoting the Defence Ministry, said that tanks, accompanied by heavily armed troops, moved into key positions in the city centre overnight in order to "neutralise extremist elements" after the worst violence here since the December revolution.

Miners, paid twice the average wage and brought into the capital aboard special trains, took over the central University Square, still wearing their hard hats and lamps, carrying clubs, iron bars and coal picks and shouting "where are the hooligans?"

The miners had earlier gathered at the government headquarters building, where Mr. Iliescu appealed to them to reoccupy the central square.

He asked them to "avoid excesses and bloody acts." To cheers from the miners, Mr. Iliescu added that the situation was under control. He had alleged that protestors were trying to stage a coup.

Only hours before, the square had been cleared of protesters by troops, after heavy gunfire in which at least three people were shot dead.

The Health Ministry said that four people had died in Wednesday's violence and 93 were injured, although there were fears that the real casualty toll might by higher.

Automatic weapons fire had continued in some areas of the capital until 3:00 a.m. on Thursday.

French medical aid workers said three people were shot dead in University Square in the early morning firing, and reliable witnesses reported injuries in heavy shooting at the Interior Ministry building.

President Iliescu had said the crowd had seized weapons when it attacked the Interior Ministry, setting part of the building on fire.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department deplored "the use of excessive force by the authorities in clearing the square."

"We are concerned that this action by the Romanian authorities may set off a cycle of violence. President Iliescu and his government must now exercise restraint. We urge all Romanian citizens to avoid violence and use peaceful means to express their grievances."

Romanian Defence Minister Viktor Stanulescu left early from a Warsaw Pact meeting in Berlin to returned overnight to Bucharest to deal with the troubles.

Miners had smashed up the Bucharest offices of the main Romanian opposition groups, the National Liberal Party and the National Peasants' Party.

Other miners took over the architecture faculty, formerly the headquarters of the protesting students. They hurled papers and leaflets out of the windows and smashed up the building.

They shouted "death to the hooligans," a reference to the term President Iliescu had used to describe the anti-government protesters.

Mr. Iliescu, who was overwhelmingly confirmed as president in the country's first free post-war elections in April, had addressed the nation on radio and television on Wednesday evening to appeal for unity.

Describing the protesters as "fascists," and their actions as "terrorism," he called on "all political forces... all security forces and the army to defend the legally constituted government."

The protests broke out after police intervened at 4:00 a.m. on Wednesday violently evictng several hundred who were occupying University Square.

The sit-in had gone on since April 22 and become a focus for protesters demanding the removal of all officials who served under the former communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu -including Mr. Iliescu.

Reaction to Demonstrations Reported

Peasants Party Statement

AU1306214590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1912 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Political Life—Statement by National Peasants Party on Bucharest Demonstrations"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1990—The Christian and Democratic National Peasants Party (NPCDP), consistent with its democratic principles, has backed the just claims of the demonstrators in Bucharest's University Square yet without initiating and participating in these demonstrations, shows a statement the leadership of the party sent to ROMPRES.

We have sincerely hoped the government will find the due ways to conduct an open dialogue with these elite representatives of the Romanian people.

Instead of such a dialogue we have regretfully noted that recourse has again been made to the old condemnable procedures during the totalitarian communist dictatorship, that lies, misinformation and violence continued to be used which led to arresting people, molesting and seriously injuring them and to destroying assets.

The NPCDP vehemently condemns the attitude taken by authorities and reasserts its full sympathy with the victims and peaceful demonstrators for liberty and democracy.

We express our hope that reason will ultimately triumph and a climate of peace will be established within which sincere dialogue can be held in the spirit of the principles of liberty.

MDUR on 'Tragic Events'

AU1406073390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0634 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 14/6/1990—The leadership of the Magyar Democratic Union of Romania [MDUR] "has learnt with dismay about the tragic events in Bucharest on 13 June 1990, it says in a statement circulated by ROMPRES. In our opinion, the existing tensions in Romanian society cannot be defused otherwise than by non-violent ways, by recourse to brutal

methods in solving political differences. The MDUR leadership condemns the method that was used to find a solution to the Bucharest demonstration, the statement says and adds that MDUR supports dialogue and a way to consensus, and hopes that it is not revenge and sentiment that will influence future developments, but lucid evaluations, as well as the interests and prestige of the whole country. [quotation marks as received]

HDFR Reaction

LD1406085890 Budapest MTI in English 0829 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 14 (MTI)—The Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania [HDFR] has been shocked by the tragic events that took place in Bucharest on June 13, says the statement published by the HDFR.

The statement is quoted as saying that the condition of eliminating the tensions in Romanian society is that the political differences of views should be dissolved by means of free violence or brutality.

The HDFR took sides with the method involving dialogue and seeking consensus, and said it was to be hoped that in future, violence and fierce emotions would be replaced by sober judgement and consideration of the country's interests.

Crowds Demand Early Multiparty Serbian Elections

20,000 Assemble in Belgrade

AU1306154690 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] About 20,000 people from the whole of Serbia have attended a protest meeting organized by opposition parties in Belgrade. Representatives of all parties spoke at the rally and free elections were demanded. Milorad Jovic and Nebojsa Spajic have the details:

[Begin recording] [Jovic] The meeting took place in a calm atmosphere except for several unsuccessful, mainly verbal outbursts which the majority of those present did not condone.

Apart from several thousand vociferous supporters of the Serbian alternative groups who were gathered around the monument to Prince Mihajlo where the rostrum had been set up, interest in what was happening seemed to fall off toward the side streets. There were quite a few onlookers and pedestrians, the City Cafe continued serving its customers on the street, and traffic was not stopped, even though movement was very difficult.

Most of the banners were around the Prince Mihajlo monument: No one is allowed to beat up these people; We want elections and not conflicts; We do not want a constitution without the opposition. One of them said: Elections [words indistinct] Communists Rebirth of Serbia.

As we have learned, the opposition has formulated demands which will be presented to the Serbian Assembly after the rally. They demand elections be held before the republican constitution is adopted by the end of the year. In the meantime, until three laws—on political organizations, elections, and the press, radio and television—are passed, a roundtable (?should be held) with the participation of all parties, and the Serbian Assembly, in its present composition, simply should endorse its decisions.

[Spajic] The first speaker, Kosta Cavoski, president of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, spoke about the democratic traditions of the Serbian people. He repeated the main demands of this protest meeting, which were: a date should be fixed for multiparty elections and the equality of all parties in preparations for them, which implies the equal right to the media, funds, and premises.

(Milan Komenc), from the Serbian Renewal Movement, spoke exceptionally critically of the communist ideology and Josip Broz. Guberina, president of the People's Radical Party, stressed that this meeting should show Serbia wants multiparty elections like those held in East European countries. Other party leaders spoke in a similar way.

The speech by Vuk Draskovic was accompanied by ovations. He said multiparty elections certainly will be held. The last speaker, Dragoljub Micunovic, president of the Democratic Party, said Serbia made the most progress when it had an opposition, free elections, and a responsible government.

The meeting participants slowly are dispersing, even though there still is a crowd around the Prince Mihajlo monument. [end recording]

[Announcer] Following the meeting, the opposition parties' leaders set off for the Serbian Assembly accompanied by several thousand supporters. Our reporter, Milorad Jovic, is at the Assembly.

[Jovic] At the moment, the delegation of 10 leaders of alternative parties has entered the Serbian Assembly building to present the demand for early elections. Several thousand people are gathered around the Assembly building and the republican Presidency building waiting for the outcome of talks in the Assembly.

Opposition Parties Address Crowd

AU1306154890 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Bojan Veselinovic report from Belgrade]

[Text] Before 1400 [1200 GMT], a crowd of people began to gather in Belgrade's Republic Square. At about 1330 the crowd enthusiastically welcomed the approach of a procession of the Radical Party carrying pictures of Nikola Pasic [Serbian politician of World War I] and King Peter I.

In contrast to the meetings that the present Serbian official authorities staged last year through their rally organizing groups, this time the rally occurred without any pictures of Slobodan Milosevic. Well, three pictures of Milosevic were seen. On the first one, his face was crossed out and the picture bore the caption: We do not want a new Tito. The second Milosevic picture was burned at about 1430, and the third picture, together with a picture of Tito, was burned 15 minutes later.

Among the banners let us mention one that reads: Communists—sorry, Socialists—you may change your mask, but you cannot hide your face. Or some others: The Constitution is not written without the opposition: We want democratic multiparty elections at once; Communists, your time is over: Draskovic is with the people.

Speeches by the representatives of the five opposition parties were interspersed with tumultuous cheers from the crowd. A group of 15 zealots gathered around Vojislav Seselj, whom Draskovic and his supporters expelled from the Serbian Renewal Movement at the end of last week, ignored the speakers and sang extremely nationalistic songs. They were also equipped with a

banner which carried a large inscription, Serbia, running across all the territory of Yugoslavia with the exception of Slovenia.

The crowd, which was supposed to demand primarily that multiparty elections in Serbia be announced by the end of the year, without a prior change to the Constitution—advocated by Milosevic's staff—the crowd wanting elections did not restrain its shouts against Shiptars [derogatory term for Albanians], Tito, and above all the communists headed by Slobodan Milosevic.

Velimir Cvetic, president of the Social Democratic Party, said for instance: The communists prevented us going to Ljubljana, but now they persecute us here, in Serbia, which has been betrayed by its communists.

Any provocations by Vojislav Seselj at Republic Square were immediately prevented by security forces appearing in strength, organized extremely well by the tested rally organizers. About 30 minutes ago, the crowd began to move toward the Assembly of Serbia, and the five leaders of the Serbian opposition parties were allowed to enter. A petition, which they will demand to be considered at once, requests that the date for multiparty elections in Serbia by the end of the year should be announced at once, that a roundtable conference be held, and that three laws should be adopted with the cooperation of all the parties, to wit a law on the parties, a law on the press and television, and an election law.

The crowd is waiting in front of the Republican Assembly building. Let us also mention that the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will meet there tomorrow. It was first announced that the plenary meeting which is to fix the date for the merger with the Socialist Alliance of Working People into the new Socialist Party will be open to the public. However, it was announced today that the session will be closed to the public. It will be held behind closed doors, which makes us think that it will not be a merely routine session before the actual merger meeting in July.

Deliver Petition to Assembly

AU1306161290 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Our Belgrade correspondent Bojan Veselinovic has just reported that the leaders of the five opposition parties who wanted to present their petition to Zoran Sokolovic, president of the republican Assembly, have emerged from the Assembly's building. They told the crowd that they had handed in their petition, although Zoran Sokolovic did not want to receive them.

The crowd is incensed. The number of the people at the rally is increasing constantly, and it is said that the meeting may move to the POLITIKA building or to the Belgrade Television building.

Demand 'Precise' Election Date

LD1306164590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—After the meeting in Belgrade's Republic Square, members of five opposition parties came to the Serbian Assembly. Their leaders—Vuk Draskovic, Dragoljub Micunovic, Veljko Guberina, Kosta Cavoski, Milovan Curcic, and Velimir Cvetic—handed in a petition in which they call for setting a precise date for the first free multiparty elections in Serbia, which should be held by the end of this year, and for organizing a roundtable meeting between representatives of the leading communist party and all opposition parties for preparing a draft of the most important political laws. They also call for a law on parties that would ensure complete freedom in constituting parties, performing their public activities, and completely free and equal expression of their programs in the mass media.

Their request was registered in the Assembly's Office of Records, but this did not satisfy the opposition leaders. They wanted to be received by Assembly President Zoran Sokolovic. Assembly Secretary Vladeta Popovic informed them that Sokolovic was busy, and that he proposed they come back tomorrow. They refused, explaining the meeting was announced before, and Vuk Draskovic assessed the fact the Assembly only now is considering their reception as pouring oil onto the fire and causing something undesired.

According to him the other party, instead of using the power of argument, tries to communicate with arguments of power. This Assembly is also ours—even more so, because they represent 80 percent of the Serbian people.

Their departure from the Assembly building was followed by chanting the names of Vuk Draskovic and Dragoljub Micunovic, and shouting "Serbia, Serbia" and "Red bandits."

'Several Thousand' Continue Protest

LD1306165590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—After the opposition leaders left the Serbian Assembly building, several thousand demonstrators refused to disperse, continuing the meeting in the park between the city assembly building and the Serbian Presidency building, and also along Marshal Tito Street. Their dissatisfaction was aroused Serbian Assembly President Zoran Sokolovic's refusal to speak to party leaders. Micun Ovic, a representative of the Democrats, imparted this fact to the assembled crowd. Ovic had declared in the Assembly building that opposition parties considered their meeting concluded, as they did not want to make the situation even more dramatic.

Against the background of frenetic applause the meeting participants then pulled all state and party flags down the masts in the park, replacing them with Serbian flags, complete with national symbols from which the five-point stars had been cut out. The assembled people shouted slogans: We want the elections; Down with the red gang; Communists out; Go to Kosovo, and the like.

The protest then continued with a sit-in in the streets, a result of which transport in this part of the city has completely stopped. The number of assembled people had not decreased by as late as 1700 [1500 GMT]

Slogans Express Mood, Goals

LD1306172490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—Among several dozen banners which could be seen at the opposition protest meeting at Republic Square in Belgrade, it seems slogans written by adherants and sympathizers of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove—SPO] were predominant.

Here are some of the slogans: "Albanians [Siptari] out"; "We do not want another Tito" (underneath a crossed photo of Slobodan Milosevic); "Communists bye, bye, the end is near"; "Slobo, Tito's servant, you won't be here for long"; "Slobo, return a 600-square- meter house to the people"; "Constitution cannot be written without the opposition"; "Television does not belong to communists but to the people"; "Communists from Havana to Belgrade and Tirana are the greatest enemies of Serbia"; "We want democratic elections now"; "No one is allowed to beat the people"; "First elections, then the constitution"; and "You lost our trust and wasted our money."

Among the banners, a map of Yugoslavia featuring Serbia occupying the entire SFRY territory except Slovenia was prominent. There was a multitude of banners written in English and French, for the benefit of foreign correspondents. At Republic Square, a ritual burning of a photograph of Slobodan Milosevic took place, which at a point caused anxiety among citizens nearest the scene.

Demonstrators sang songs known from previous rallies, such as "From Topola to Ravna Gora, sentries of General Draze will be lined."

Members of some parties called for peace and order while explaining that there could be provocateurs among the demonstrators, and that no one should yield to possible provocations.

Among those who gathered today were several officials of Belgrade city and the republic. Asked to comment on the rally, Snezana Aleksic, secretary of the Presidium of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee, said: "Of minor importance."

Crowd Marches to Assembly Building

AU1306195990 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] A protest meeting organized by five Serbian opposition parties began at 1400 in Belgrade Republic Square. After about one hour, the crowd of 35,000 moved from Republic Square to the Serbian Assembly building. The militant representatives of Draskovic's Serbian Renewal Movement were the most vociferous, and they shouted among other things: Down with the Red Gang.

The members of the Democratic Party are much more moderate, and they decided for a peaceful protest in front of the Serbian Assembly building.

The leaders of the Serbian opposition tried to present a petition to Zoran Sokolovic, president of the Assembly, but he refused to receive them. Our Belgrade correspondent Bojan Veselinovic reports in more detail:

[Veselinovic] It has happened as we have predicted, although none of the reporters expected such an ignorant attitude on the part of official Serbian authorities toward the Serbian opposition that has more than made its mark at the rally today. The thesis about knocking on an open door in the Serbian Assembly, which the opposition was allegedly doing, was offered by the official regime through its television megaphone yesterday. Today it went even further. The opposition leaders were even admitted into the Assembly building, but one of the officials, having received their written request for elections, told them that Zoran Sokolovic, president of the Assembly, was only prepared to receive them tomorrow.

We have reported that the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will meet tomorrow behind closed doors. The session will certainly not be a mere protocol session as initially predicted, because while fixing the date of the congress of unification with the Serbian front—which the oppositionists termed the Serbian Communists dancing the lambada at somebody else's expense—it will have to discuss today's events, too.

Unofficially, a new great purge is being predicted within the party ranks, which is supposed to be a new contribution by the Communists to the renewal of Serbia. The meeting today was more than obviously an opportunity for realizing that there are no great differences between the only legal Serbian party and the still illegal opposition. Because of the extreme rightist disposition of both political blocs, one will be able to differentiate between them and draw a dividing line only when the present Serbian political leaders realize that a change of name will not help them, and they will be forced to use force to tame the alternative right which in the meantime will stray to even greater extremes.

The militia did not intervene today. One could even feel slight confusion within their ranks, because the regime

used psychological warfare and left them without instructions as to what to do in front of the Serbian Assembly building.

Even without the militia's intervention, the Serbian opposition is the great winner today, for it succeeded in attracting to its rally many more people than Slobodan Milosevic will probably rally even at the merger congress in July, and even less at any later time.

The loud bullhorns of the official regime in Serbia will only be able to ignore the events like those of today once, but these events are announced to take place every Wednesday. Otherwise, they themselves will be hosts to the much vaunted rally heroes.

SPO, SNO 'Disagreement' Evident

LD1306222690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—Shouting "Ustasha" and "Betrayer," a number of the (mostly members of the Serbian National Renaissance [Srpska Narodna Obnova—SNO]) participants of today's meeting of the Serbian opposition parties in Republic Square in Belgrade accompanied the speech by leaders of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove—SPO] Vuk Draskovic and Milan Komnenic. This was yet another confirmation of the extreme disagreement between the leaders of the SPO and the SNO, Vuk Draskovic and Vojislav Seselj, who were party colleagues until recently. Thus today's meeting, which should have shown the united interests and aims of the Serbian opposition parties, could not end without conflicts between the warring leaders' supporters.

Police Reportedly Charge Crowd

AU1306184990 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (AFP)—Police baton-charged hundreds of protestors here on Wednesday [13 June] who had gathered outside television headquarters to demand the resignation of the top television official Dusan Mitevic.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent at the scene said that the protestors were preparing to leave when scores of police armed with batons waded into them and arrested several people. The protestors were lead by the chief of the opposition Democratic Party, Dragoljub Micunovic.

Some 50,000 anti-communist demononstrators had thronged the streets of central Belgrade earlier Wednesday to demand free elections for the Serbian republic.

Protestors 'Ran Away'

AU1306204590 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Several thousand participants in the protest meeting in Belgrade remained in front of the Serbian Assembly building until 1900 [1800 GMT]. Then they set off for the Youth Hall, but they passed by it and stopped for a short while in front of the POLITIKA newspaper house, dissatisfied with the writing in its publications. The groups continued on to the Belgrade radio and television building.

Once everyone had arrived, they stopped in the road and one of the leaders of the Democratic Party, (Djordje Ninkovic) began a speech [words indistinct]. At that moment, the militia used force, or more precisely, rubber batons, to disperse the participants in the protest who ran away in several directions.

People Were 'About To Disperse'

AU1306213990 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 2000 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Bojan Veselinovic report]

[Text] [Announcer] The peaceful sit-down protest by members of the Democratic Party against the behavior of the representatives of official Serbian authorities ended in front of the Serbian Assembly a few minutes after 1900. When the protesters learned how the protest rally was reported by Belgrade Television in its second newscast today, they and their leaders first moved on the POLITIKA building and then to the Belgrade Television building. There they peacefully expressed their protests concerning the manner of reporting, but when they were about to disperse, hundreds of members of militia units rushed the crowd of hundreds. Several protesters were also arrested. Bojan Veselinovic reports from Belgrade:

[Veselinovic] Belgrade Television in its second newscast today set a first class precedent indeed. The Belgrade studio transmitted its news on both channels, although it was announced in the newspapers that the second channel would carry the Novi Sad television news. Before and after the report on the protest rally in Belgrade, the presenter indulged in a comment without allowing the viewers to obtain proper information. According to Belgrade Television, the opposition rally was attended by only 8,000 people, which was additional proof that it did not enjoy the support of the people and that it only wanted a rift in the Serbian people who now wanted most a new amended constitution for the republic.

The news presenter also attacked Novi Sad Television, alleging that in its afternoon news it wrongly reported that the rally was attended by 50,000 people. He also attacked the local Belgrade radio, Studio B, which was alleged to have called the people to the rally.

After peaceful demonstrations in front of the Serbian Assembly building, a crowd of several hundred people, especially members of the Democratic Party, headed by Kosta Cavoski and Dragoljub Micunovic, its leaders, therefore marched to the POLITIKA building and with a peaceful march expressed their protest because of the writing in POLITIKA newspapers. The crowd then marched to the Belgrade Television building and carried out a similar peaceful protest there.

When Dragoljub Micunovic called on the protesters to disperse because the rally had ended, several militia squads rushed the crowd and began to beat people. There are no exact reports, but several people were also arrested.

The crowd then moved to the Belgrade Youth Hall where Zoran Djindjic, a leader of the Democratic Party, said that they did not—like the communists last year—bring children to the rally, did not pay the participants for attending, and the like. We do not want the staged freedom of Serbian reformed communists, because it does not mean anything in fact, because the institutions of the system are much more important in politics, and these institutions remain unchanged in Serbia.

The state party leadership should therefore account for what happened in front of the Belgrade Television building today, and explain at whose orders it happened, because the same people about whom Slobodan Milosevic himself used to say that no one is allowed to beat them were in fact beaten up there.

Borisav Pekic, Serbian writer and member of the Democratic Party was also beaten. In the Youth Hall in the evening, he announced even closer cooperation among the various opposition forces. Another speaker was closest to truthfully describing the present political situation in Serbia when he said that the life of the Serbs is being spoiled by Four M's, Milosevic, Minovic, Mitevic, and Militia.

Dragoljub Micunovic recalled that Serbia broke off relations with Slovenia because a meeting was banned, but now these same authorities use force against a peaceful meeting at home. Today will be remembered by Serbian leaders, he said. He then announced that Vuk Draskovic will come and he proposed that protesters should stay in the Youth Hall until all those detained have been released and until the reasons for the use of force are explained precisely.

Police Arrest, 'Beat Up' Demonstrators

LD1306221190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2116 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—About 300 participants in today's protest meeting in Belgrade continued their protest meeting this evening in Belgrade's Youth Center. The leadership of the Democratic Party, led by Dragoljub Micunovic, the chairman of the party, announced that the police this afternoon brutally beat up their members when they protested in front of the Belgrade Television building.

According to the secretary of the Democratic Party, Drjordje Ninkovic, about 300 demonstrators, after protesting in front of the Serbian Assembly, set off toward the Belgrade Television building, where they protested against "the biased reporting of this institution." As the demonstrators were shouting "Down with Mitevic" [director general of Belgrade Radio and Television], the police intervened with truncheons. According to the Democratic Party statement, party members Dr. Nikola Milosevic, Dr. Slobodan Inic, and Borislav Pekic were also beaten up. Seven demonstrators were arrested, it was also announced. The demonstrators then set off toward the Belgrade Youth Center.

Zoran Djindjic, a member of the Administrative Committee of the Democratic Party, stated that henceforth the opposition will step up their demands against the Serbian leadership, and in particular will seek to establish the responsibility and resignation of Radmilo Bogdanovic, the republican secretary for internal affairs, while they will request of the Serbian Presidency that it render an account for everything that has happened today. Fierce criticism was directed at Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, whom they believe to be most responsible for today's situation in Belgrade and Serbia because, as Nikola Milosevic, Slobodan Inic, and Zoran Djindjic stressed, nothing can take place in Serbia without his knowing about it.

Vuk Draskovic, chairman of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove—SPO] said that the communist authorities had today shown their true face, that they had broken the legs of many demonstrators, but that they had also broken both their own at their Zuta Greda [reference to the violent crushing of a demonstration in Montenegro in 1988].

Up until 2200 [2000 GMT], many representatives of the opposition took turns speaking from the rostrum, but all spoke out very sharply and angrily against the present authorities in Serbia.

TANJUG Reports 'Energetic Action'

LD1306210790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—A group of demonstrators and participants in the rally at Republic Square in Belgrade, mainly members of the Democratic Party, this evening demonstrated in front of the Belgrade Television building, demanding the dismissal of the director general of Belgrade Radio and Television Dusan Mitevic. By energetic action, the security forces dispersed several hundred demonstrators. Eyewitnesses claim that a number of demonstrators was detained. An official statement by the city secretariat for internal affairs is awaited.

Official Statement on Dispersal

LD1306224890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—The Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs this evening issued an official statement in connection with the demonstrations by several hundred citizens in front of Belgrade Television which took place after today's protest at Republic Square [Trg Republike] and later also in front of the building of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

During the movement of the demonstrators from Republic Square to the Serbian Assembly traffic was halted and some of the participants of the protest meeting sat down in the middle of Marshal Tito Street [Ulica Marsala Tita]. About 600 demonstrators sat down, while several thousand people were standing, the City Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) statement says. Until 1900 [1700 GMT] the participants in the protest meeting were sitting in the road, and then they expressed the demand to go to the Youth Center and continue their protests, and they were allowed to do this.

On the way toward the Youth Center the demonstrators changed their minds and began protesting in front of the building of POLITIKA, burned newspapers, disrupted public order and peace, and incurred the displeasure of citizens.

The City SUP statement also says that a group of 500-600 demonstrators continued along Lola Ribar Street [Ulica Lole Ribara] toward the television building, blocking traffic and infringing order and peace in the city. The demonstrators then came to Takovska Street [Ulica Takovske] in front of the building of Belgrade Television, where the behavior of the participants in the protest meeting escalated, and workers of the Belgrade Secretariat undertook warning measures and broke up the demonstrations.

The most militant members of this group, the statement says, who were known from before, damaged two cars—one police car and the other a car with a Belgrade registered plate—and tried to attack the police. Unfortunately, one policeman was seriously injured and so at that moment, at 1940, the demonstrators were dispersed by the intervention of workers of the Secretariat's Police in Belgrade in front of the Belgrade Television building.

Two persons have been detained for the offenses they committed. Charges will be brought against them, but after the intervention of three lawyers, who are members of the Democratic Party, they were released. According to what has been learnt so far, no one has been injured in these demonstrations, it says at the end of the statement of the Belgrade City SUP.

POLITIKA Denounces Protest

LD1406095190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2158 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—Through the meeting yesterday, the five newly-formed political parties in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the newspaper BORBA, and [Belgrade Television's] Studio B desperately wanted to force multi-party elections before a new constiution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is promulgated. Initially in their dreams they saw over 300,000 people chanting for them at the meeting; yesterday they talked about 100,000 people, but in reality they were met by 7,000 to 8,000 of either supporters, curious bystanders, or just people waiting for buses...

This is said in a commentary by POLITIKA in reference to a protest meeting by Serbian opposition which took place at Republic Square in Belgrade yesterday.

The road to power must not be allowed to be paved by jeopardizing the vital national and state interests of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Individual political acts in a multiparty system must comply with the national interests of the Serbian nation and of other nations and nationalities, and with Serbia's unity and must be conducive to a democratic and happy life for all the citizens in Serbia. The leaders of the protesting parties know that an early election would threaten Serbia's integrity and that it contains the possibility of losing Kosovo and destroying the hopes of Serbs and Montenegrins living there. Efforts of this kind are grist to the mill of the Kosovo alternative, which favors Kosovo's secession from Serbia, POLITIKA says.

Striking Workers Block Foca Town Center

LD1206162890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Foca, 12 Jun (TANJUG)—Drivers, ticket collectors, and other workers of Serbian nationality in the Focatrans [transportation] enterprise of Foca [eastern Bosnia-Hercegovina] have gone on strike, demanding the dismissal of their director, Munid Djuliman, whom they blame for numerous machinations and for violating self-managing rights. This morning the town center was blocked by about 15 buses and trucks.

On the other hand, the majority of the approximately 300 Focatrans employees do not want to hear about the resignation, claiming that the group of dissatisfied workers are attacking Djuliman for nationalist reasons and because he would not allow their arbitrary behavior.

Today an appeal was sent by non-striking workers to the leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Foca municipality, asking them to help them repossess the vehicles which the strikers unlawfully drove away from the enterprise's premises.

National divisions among Foca's drivers and ticket collectors has had a negative effect on the political situation

in the municipality. In view of this, the Foca League of Communists Municipal Committee and the Municipal Assembly's Executive Committee have appealed to the citizens not to react to nationalist provocations and have asked Focatrans workers to resolve problems through joint efforts.

State Presidency Discusses Foreign Policy

LD1406092890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—The promotion, respect and protection of human rights and principal freedoms, which necessarily include the rights of national minorities, are an important factor of pan-European integration, security and cooperation. This is one of the conclusions from today's session of the Yugoslav State Presidency chaired by President Dr Borisav Jovic.

Discussing the activities of the Yugoslav delegation to the conference on the human aspect of the CSCE in Copenhagen, the Yugoslav collective state leadership positively assessed the commitment of Yugoslav representatives to making the question of respect of the rights of national minorities one of the priorities of the conference. This is in accord with the importance of minorities in current international relations and in Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbours, it was stressed in Belgrade today.

It was also concluded that the negation of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and Greece was in contrast with the democratic processes in the world. It was announced that the Yugoslav delegation would strongly insist that these issues be discussed at the CSCE meeting in Copenhagen and that it would present the participants in the meeting with a special memorandum.

The State Presidency also assessed that the treatment of Yugoslav citizens crossing the Greek border—when the visas are granted or refused according to nationality—was unacceptable and not in accord with the freedom of movement and travel. It pointed out that Yugoslavia would urge a full respect of the principle of reciprocity.

The Yugoslav collective state leadership today positively assessed the results of the "Group of 15" summit held in Kuala Lumpur earlier this month and attended by Yugoslav President Jovic. They pointed out the importance of Jovic's official visit to Malaysia for the development of bilateral relations, above all in the economic field.

Assembly Body on U.S. Congressmen's Visit

AU1406005090 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 90 p 3

[D. Petkovic report: "A Visit Was Misused"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade—The recent visit by American congressmen to Kosovo and the CSCE meeting bearing the hallmark of the conference's humanitarian dimension, which has just opened in Copenhagen were the issues which attracted the greatest attention of the delegates to the SFRY Assembly Foreign Policy Committee. As usual, Milivoj Maksic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs replied to delegates' questions.

Delegate Dragan Malovic assessed the result of the visit by U.S. Congressman Tom Lantos, former Congressman Joseph DioGuardi, as well as some American diplomats to the Province of Kosovo on their way to Albania as an act of fomenting national hatred and nationalist orgies [orgijanje] in Pristina and Djakovica and as unusual and hostile behavior perpetrated by these foreign citizens in our country. He wanted to know whether the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Secretariat for Internal Affairs have reacted to these acts in a timely way, whether the U.S. Embassy had abused its diplomatic status, and whether one should have withdrawn hospitability to the American congressmen on some grounds.

Maksic's reply was firm and energetic: The behavior of Congressman Lantos, former Congressman DioGuardi, and the other persons has angered the Yugoslav and Kosovo public. Their intentions are difficult to interpret, but it is clear that what is involved was not their abusing our hospitality, which they had not been given, but their right to sojourn and transit—which was how they explained their presence in Yugoslavia. Lantos asked to be able to contact some people in Belgrade, but this was not approved, so they then said that they would "pass through Pristina" on their way to Albania. They abused their right to do this, and their sojourn was used to instigate unrest and create an atmosphere opposed to the intentions of official American policy, which are to stabilize the Kosovo situation.

Maksic said that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs had reacted on time by issuing an energetic demarche following the American congressmen's visit.

In reply to the remark by delegate Omer Kurpejovic that these American congressmen are being paid by wealthy Albanians in the United States and that their behavior in Kosovo was probably the condition for visiting Albania, where they had a cordial meeting with Albanian head of state Ramiz Alia, Maksic said that it is known that DioGuardi is a lobbyist for Albanian emigrants in the United States and that he has a bad reputation as a paid lobbyist there.

We Are Not "Banana Republics"

In reaction to the debate on the American congressmen, Committee President Aleksandar Simovic said that our parliament must energetically react to similar doings perpetrated in our country, because the people involved are congressmen, and he pointed out that despite our difficulties, we are not "banana republics." He expressed his hope that this is not the impression of the entire U.S. Congress with which we are going to cooperate, but of individuals. Nevertheless, a shadow has been cast over the cooperation between the two legislative bodies and damage has been done to the two countries' relations, as well as to the reputation of the United States, Simovic concluded. [passage omitted]